

WE PREDICT:

Mich. Answers Pearson; 1,000 Subs Pledged

To John Gates, editor of The Worker:
We, a meeting of readers and others who sell and read America's best daily and Sunday labor newspapers, the Daily Worker and The Worker, are sending you a prediction of things to come.

We predict, that in Michigan, home of the auto workers, we will send to you 1,000 subscriptions for The Worker and have a weekly bundle order of 2,000 by Feb. 20, the 70th birthday of William Z. Foster, America's best known labor and Communist leader.

We send this prediction to you because in the most self-critical manner we realize that as readers and subgetters for many years we took it for granted that someone else was doing what we always must do, build Daily Worker and Sunday Worker circulation—ALL THE TIME.

It's regrettable that it had to be a vicious anti-labor war-monger like Drew Pearson and the newspapers and radio stations that carry his predictions that made us realize with what glee these enemies of a workers' newspaper would greet "the Daily Worker and Worker disappearing within the next 60 days."

We should have realized that the auto workers and the people of Michigan need the Daily Worker and Sunday Worker, now as never before.

The auto workers are faced with fast mounting speedup on the one hand and mass layoffs on the other. The Negro citizens of our city and state are faced with a ferocious attack on their civil rights, homes and families by storm trooper like police departments.

Detroit has the highest cost of living in the nation as war profiteers fatten on the starvation of the people. The warmongering Truman Administration increases taxes on the working people and poor farmers of our state. Wages are to be frozen and no-strike pledge demanded while so-called labor representatives like UAW president Walter Reuther condone by inaction such moves.

These are the life and death issues confronting the plain people here, but they find no mention in the much vaunted predictions of "things to come" by Pearson.

Only America's best labor newspapers, the Daily Worker and Sunday Worker, speak out on these issues, every time they go to press. That's why Pearson's wishful thinking cannot be allowed to be a truth.

We will send this apostle of "freedom of the press" a copy of this, knowing of course that it will remain unpredicted by him. But its truth will be known to all when the Daily Worker and Sunday Worker continued to publish long after the plain people have forgotten there ever was a Drew Pearson and his prediction that the "Daily Worker will disappear within 60 days."

Michigan Edition The WORKER

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, -at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVI, No. 5
In 2 Sections, Sec. 1.

February 4, 1951
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

FORD LOCAL RAPS AIR FORCE ATTACK ON NEGRO AIRMAN

DETROIT.—The Executive Board of the 35,000-member Ford Local 600 has condemned the Continental Air Command charge that Capt. Charles A. Hill, Jr., is "disloyal." Air Force brass are seeking to take away the commission of Capt. Hill, son of the noted Negro churchman, Rev. Charles A. Hill. The Rev. Hill helped to unionize the Ford workers.

The charge is that "on an unspecified date at or near Detroit" Capt. Hill was observed to read the Daily Worker.

Other charges are that his father, Rev. Charles A. Hill, participated in a conference for the protection of foreign born and that he was a member of the Civil Rights Congress. Also that the Daily Worker lists Rev. Hill as one who spoke out against the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders.

In a reply read to the Executive Board of Local 600 Capt. Hill said: "What would you have me do? Give my father a loyalty test, and if

he failed to conform to Army standards of loyalty, to disavow him?"

Capt. Hill points out in his letter to the Air Force that they charge him with nothing, but call him "disloyal" because he did not disown his father.

Ford union leaders approved:

- Telegrams to the Secretary of the Air Force, the Commanding General of the Continental Air Command; all congressmen from Detroit and the two U.S. Senators from Michigan; the Armed Forces Committees of the House and U.S. Senate.

- A copy of the protest to President Harry S. Truman. The UAW Veterans' Director was also notified of the local's action and urged to join in with it.

Capt. Hill has declared that he has no intention of resigning his commission and requested an impartial hearing. His brother-in-law is in Korea.

7 Out of 10 Say: Leave Korea; Detroit Hits Arming of Nazis

PEACE DEMANDS SWAMP 'FREE PRESS' IN POLL

By William Allan

DETROIT.—Seven persons in 10 favor getting out of Korea. Eight in 10 don't want the A-bomb dropped.

That was the result of a state-wide poll conducted by the Detroit Free Press.

The number of people participating in the poll was so great that the Free Press had to hire extra people to handle the ballots. Requests of readers who wanted the poll carried on for one more week forced the Free Press to extend the poll.

Some 72 percent were for leaving Korea immediately.

Some 80 percent were against dropping the bomb. Some 55.5 against drafting 18-year-olds; and 65 percent against sending troops to Europe.

Despite the fact that all questions were of a loaded character the people voted clear cut, particularly against use of the A-bomb and for getting troops out of Korea and against sending American soldiers anywhere abroad.

On one of the questions, "Should we reject the A-bomb as a weapon of war," results have not been announced.

The Free Press admits that they were only able to issue a spot check count due to the tremendous number of ballots they received and were not prepared to handle.

Many readers complained to the Free Press in the public letter box that the questions were "unclear." Obviously what the people wanted were straight, simple questions without the gimmicks of Hoover-Taft policies.

Many readers demanded that a poll be taken of the American people before any troops at any time be shipped overseas.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY ON BALLOT, MEETS FEB. 18

DETROIT.—The Progressive Party of Michigan, recently certified to be on the spring election ballot, has announced it will hold a state nominating convention Feb. 18.

Executive Secretary Jerome Shore said one of the key convention proposals will be nomination of a Negro to run for Michigan State Supreme Court. It expects to run candidates for both vacancies. This will be the first time in Michigan history a Negro is considered as candidate for this post.

Candidates will also be selected for State Superintendent of Schools; two posts for Regents at the University of Michigan and two candidates for State Board of Education. The convention will also discuss its position in the special elections in the Third and Second Senatorial state senate elections in Detroit where both former Senators, Charles Diggs, Sr. and Anthony Wilkowski were refused seats by Republican State Senators.

CITY-WIDE CONFERENCE SETS PROGRAM FOR PEACE

DETROIT.—A city-wide committee to fight the revival of a Nazi Germany army as the main link in the battle for peace has been set up here.

The committee was formed at a conference called by former State Senator Stanley Nowak. It includes representatives of labor, Negro people, Polish people, the Jewish community, youth, women, and non-affiliated Detroit residents who hate Nazis and war.

The conference adopted a three-point program for action:

- Issuance of a mass letter to Sen. Ferguson demanding that there be no Nazi army, but instead peace in the world.

The letter is to be signed by three well-known leaders of the Polish, Negro and Jewish communities, former Senator Stanley Nowak, Rev. Charles A. Hill, and I. R. Starr.

Other mass letters signed by a large number of people as sponsors will also be issued.

- The calling of a broad city-wide conference on the issue, uniting all who are against a Nazi army and for peace, regardless of where they stand on any other issue.

- A campaign with a special labor approach, involving the obtaining of statements from labor leaders, and the mobilizing of union and their leaders in the battle against labor-hating Nazis, and those who are resurrecting them.

Senator Nowak pointed out that "The imperialists have lost Asia. They can never recover Asia. But there is a tremendous danger of a war starting that will be many, many times worse than Korea because a war caused by German rearmament could not be localized. The American people will move, and strongly, on this issue. We should not underestimate their mood," he said.

CHINA HONORS ITS WOMEN WORKERS



Government leaders honored China's best workers and peasants at a Peking conference of the All China Federation of Labor. Heroines among the delegations (left to right): Jung Kuan-shiu (peasant), Li Feng-lien (worker), Liang Chun (agricultural worker), Chao Kwei-lan (worker), Tien Kwei-ying (worker), Ting Chih-hwei (army), Ho Kuo-shiu (peasant).

Coast-to-Coast Campaign To Protest Deportations

Community organizations from coast to coast are uniting to launch a nationwide protest during the entire month of March against the McCarran Law deportation drive of the Justice Department, which threatens to break up homes and families of 3,400 foreign

born Americans. Plans for organization of the campaign were made public Friday by Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born.

Green, who returned last week from a cross-country speaking and organizing tour, declared at committee headquarters, 23 W. 26th St., that grass-roots opposition to the Truman Administration's attack against foreign born Americans in the labor and progressive movement is "beginning to be heard in greater volume in Washington."

To climax the next phase of the fight in defense of the foreign born, Green said, delegations from cities throughout the nation will meet in Washington on March 27 and 28 to petition President Truman, the Attorney General and Congress to end the McCarran Law persecutions.

THE PLANS include:

• Los Angeles: A special conference to be held during the first

week in March at which a delegate will be elected to join the Washington caravan. A special committee has been organized to conduct a campaign for the release of David Hyun, Frank Carlson, Harry Carlisle and Miriam Stevenson, four non-citizens imprisoned on Terminal Island for more than 100 days without bail under McCarran Law provisions.

• New York City: A public meeting is scheduled for March 26 in Yugoslav Hall at which the deportation hysteria will be discussed and analyzed and a delegation of 25 will be elected to join the other groups in the national capital.

• Detroit: Plans are going forward for appeal to the U. S. Appeals Court in Cincinnati on Feb. 9 in the case of John Zydek, one of the five non-citizens arrested in the October raids still being held without bail. A delegation from Detroit will join the Fight Deportation Month caravan to Washington.

San Francisco: The recently organized Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born will hold its second conference during the second week in March and elect a delegate to the Washington caravan.

• Portland: The Committee for the Defense of Four of Oregon's Foreign Born announced it will participate in the Fight Deportation Month campaign.

• Seattle: The Northwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born plans its next conference early in March. (The west coast groups have been asked to send no more than one delegate each to the Washington meeting.)

• Minneapolis: Three defense committees will jointly sponsor mass meetings in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth and will send two or three representatives to Washington.

• Chicago: A midwest conference will be held on March 3-4. It is expected this conference will send ten delegates to the March 27-28 rally in Washington.

'What the IWO Means to Me'

Members Laud Fraternal Order Gov. Dewey Is Trying to Ban

By Harry Raymond

Activities of members of the International Workers Order on behalf of the nine Scottsboro, Ala., Negro youths and the victims of Spanish fascism were cited in New York Supreme Court as reasons for scrapping \$110,000,000 in insurance policies held by 162,000 IWO members.

These activities, according to George Powers, Queens County Liberal Party vice-chairman and government fingerman in the State Insurance Department's liquidation proceedings against the IWO, were "proof" that the IWO was part of a "Communist plot," organized and directed against the state of New York by Communists.

Trial of the case opened Monday before Justice Henry Clay Greenberg.

RAPHAEL WEISSMAN, defense attorney, charged that action against the IWO by Gov. Dewey's Supt. of Insurance Alfred J. Bohlinger was brought on "illegal grounds" for "political purposes." The defense further charged that:

• Members of the IWO are being forced to leave the insurance company of their choice and seek commercial insurance against their will.

• IWO property is being made subject to confiscation by an action which charges no commission of crime.

• The un-American doctrine of guilt by association is being applied to property rights.



• An appointee of the Dewey Administration has taken over the dread powers of property seizure and is acting as a censor of the organization.

• If action against the IWO is successful, the property and assets of no democratic organization will be safe. The action opens the way for other government agencies to apply the same drastic action to other groups.

THIS ORGANIZATION which the Dewey administration is seeking to destroy by action in the court is best described by the written protests of IWO members and lodges. A typical letter:

"Last Saturday, the hospitaler (IWO lodge officer who regularly visits the sick) of my lodge No. 711, paid me a visit at my home.

This visit was no surprise as he and other members have been doing such since April and also visited me regularly, before that for four years while I was in the hospital. They never came empty handed. The surprise of this visit was that he handed me a check for \$50 from the main office welfare fund."

The writer of the letter, paraplegic with two growing sons, recalls that his lodge had advanced money to a member to start a small business and that "no interest and no time limit was put on the loan."

AN IWO MEMBER in Berkeley, Cal., protested with "every degree of indignation and anger" against the insurance commissioner's "wholly unjustified action against the reputation and property of the International Workers Order. He gave this picture of the IWO's insurance practices:

"In the course of my employment some years ago, I sustained a major and permanent crippling injury. My employer's insurance carrier refused payment on the claim amid a fog of perjury,

equivocation and compromise. The International Workers Order paid in full."

A large number of letters paid tribute to the Order's non-discriminatory operation. The records show it is the only insurance organization in America which charges Negro and white policy holders the same rates. It also covers workers on hazardous jobs without any advance in premium.

The IWO's state approved charter forbids discrimination against anyone for reason of race, creed, color, political opinion or national origin.

The insurance, sick benefits and burial plans of 162,000 members is at stake in this unprecedented court action.

Scanning the News

Fascists Pouring In

Thousands of European and Asian fascists, with a large number from Gen. Wladyslaw Anders' anti-Semitic army, are being smuggled by the government into the United States. Some 30,000 of Anders' 100,000-man army are former Hitler German soldiers. Authorization has been granted for 18,000 more of Anders' soldiers to follow the bulk of his troops already there or in Canada. . . .

Police Commissioner Murphy is using his "Narcotics Squad" to terrorize New York's Negro communities under the pretext of hunting for "dope dens." . . . The Maryland Communist Party hailed as a victory for the vast majority of the people of Cumberland, the judicial ruling invalidating that city's ordinance requiring all "Communists" to register. . . .

The Chrysler Corp. said it will lay off 1,700 workers at its Evansville, Ind., plant, March 1, while the plant retools for a war contract. . . .

Hold Byrnes Responsible

The China Welfare Appeal issued an appeal for a new Friendship cargo of medical supplies to the people of China. . . . New York Times correspondent Greg MacGregor, reporting that MacArthur planes poured 30 miles of flaming gasoline jelly across the villages south of Seoul, asserted that "the attacks have resulted in many civilian casualties," with "air force leaders" alibiing that "these civilians are Red sympathizers." . . .

The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star charged that the Truman government has concluded a treaty with fascist Franco under which 100 military airports are being built in Spain. . . . The Furriers Joint Council denounced the extradition of James Wilson, Negro frameup victim, to a South Carolina chain gang and warned Gov. Byrnes that he will be held responsible for Wilson's personal safety. . . .

Karl Mannerheim, friend of Hitler, who overthrew the Socialist government of Finland in 1917, killing 40,000 workers and peasants, and who led the Finnish army in attacking the Soviet Union at the outset of World War II with Nazi aid, and supported by the western powers, died at 83. . . .

Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Workers Confederation of Latin America, protested to UN secretary-general Trygve Lie against the French government's closing of the Paris headquarters of the World Federation of Trade Unions. . . .

A Negro worker who was beaten by two New York cops was awarded \$60,000 in damages by a jury in State Supreme Court. He is John Harvey Brown, who recovered consciousness in a hospital four days after the beating by patrolmen Jerry E. Hogan and John Tyson. . . . The New York State Bar Association turned down a proposed "loyalty oath" for its 7,000 members.

The Soviet Union announced that it topped its 1950 quota for steel production by 2,500,000 tons, or 10 percent. It is second only to the U. S. as a steel producer. . . .

Robert E. Bunker, last surviving child of the original Siamese Twins, died at 85 at Mount Airy, N. C. . . . One of the Twins was the father of 12 children, the other of 11. . . . Cecil Newman, editor of the Negro newspaper The Spokesman, of Minneapolis, criticized the Rep. A. C. Powell (D-NY) for his statement that he was laying aside his campaign against racial segregation in the armed forces "for the duration of the emergency." . . .

Won't Help India

Honolulu transit workers ended a 35-day strike with a victory. The members of the independent Transit Workers Union will get an eight-cent hourly pay boost, with an additional seven cents July 1. . . . The United Automobile Workers signed a five-year contract with Hudson Motor Co., providing for a one-cent hourly increase and a four-cent boost each year for the next five years. . . .

Bethlehem Steel Corp.'s net profits for 1950 were the highest in its history, soaring from the \$99,283,530 of the previous year to \$122,976,071. . . .

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee pigeonholed the Indian government's request for \$200,000,000 in food aid for the famine-stricken people of India. It was made clear that the action was in reprisal for the efforts of India's delegation in the UN to get a peaceful settlement of the Korean crisis. . . .

Twenty Protestant Bishops and two Nobel Prize winners were among the 1,200 prominent Americans who urged every member of Congress to support repeal of the McCarran Act.

Three thousand Briggs workers at the Connor plant won a victory against speedup, despite the five-year pact UAW president Reuther foisted upon them. The company agreed to rehire 20 workers and their chief union steward and to return to the old standards of production.—R. F.

Seek to Bar C.P.

BUTTE, Mont.—The Republican-controlled legislature, which has blocked passage of an FEPC measure, has moved toward adoption of three bills aimed at barring the Communist Party from the ballots in Montana. Rep. J. A. McElwain, co-author of the bills, is Republican majority leader in the State House. In a letter to him, Jack M. Lucid, state chairman of the Communist Party denounced the bills, which purportedly ban parties which advocate "force and violence." Lucid asserts that "the Communists do not advocate the forceful and violent overthrow of the government," and said that his party will test the legislation in court.

Delay Racketeer Trials; Press Frameup of Nelson

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.—Prosecuting authorities in this racket-ridden community are delaying the trials of more than 40 suspected numbers' racketeers while they frame the three Communist peace advocates in the Pittsburgh "sedition" trial.

The annual take of the numbers' racketeers in Pittsburgh and the rest of Allegheny county was estimated at \$100,000,000 by the Post Gazette last summer.

Much of this money is used for fixing crooked political officials, declared the Post Gazette.

This reporter dug up the scandal of the untired 40 numbers suspects from court records while the "sedition" trial was in recess because of the illness of Judge Henry X. O'Brien.

I found that District Attorney William S. Rahauser has set no trial dates for the 40 alleged racketeers.

EIGHT of the numbers' suspects were indicted on the same day—October 17, 1950—on which Steve Nelson and Andy Onda, Pittsburgh Communist leaders, and James Dolsen, The Worker writer, were indicted.

The other numbers' suspects were indicted in the same October term of the Grand Jury in which the Communists were indicted.

Prosecutor Rahauser and his first assistant, Loran Lewis, have also delayed the trials of the great majority of the men indicted on charges of manslaughter, rape, burglary, pimping and other seri-

ous offenses in the same October term.

Lewis himself has been giving all of his time for months to the frameup of the three Communist leaders, who were arrested when they demanded the withdrawal of American troops from Korea.

This reporter found that the Rahauser-Lewis team had placed only a handful of numbers' racketeers on trial in this period. One could list them on his fingers. Most of them pleaded guilty and escaped with small fines.

The 40 suspected numbers' racketeers who are free on small bonds today, are less than half of one percent of the 10,000 men and women in the numbers' racket in Allegheny county.

An informal excuse has been offered for the delay in trying the 40 numbers' suspects.

THE EXCUSE is that the courts are too busy. It was explained that Judge Michael A. Musmanno of the Court of Common Pleas has been too busy with other activities to attend to his duties as a trial judge.

Judge Musmanno, it was pointed out, got a three-week leave of absence last summer and fall to campaign for the lieutenant governorship of Pennsylvania on an

anti-Communist and anti-peace platform.

Musmanno has also taken a week to testify in the "sedition" trial as an "expert" on "Communism" and war and peace issues. He will take another week and a half or longer on the witness stand. And he is drawing his pay of approximately \$300 a week as a trial judge while he absents himself from the court room as a prosecution witness.

THE ESTIMATE of 10,000 Allegheny county numbers' racketeers was given by the Post Gazette. Some other estimates are higher.

The 40 numbers' suspects awaiting trial appear to be small timers. They were arrested as a meaningless gesture of "good government" during last year's political campaign.

The big shots in the numbers' racket were not bothered meanwhile.

Musmanno also admits that he spent many more hours of his judicial time in the last year "studying" Marx and Lenin, Dimitov and William Z. Foster and other Marxist writers. He has been culling sentences and phrases to introduce as "evidence" of "sedition" against Communists who sold the Marxists' books.

Physicians forbade Judge O'Brien to attend court last week. He was taken to the hospital suffering from a swelling in the parotid, salivary gland near the ear. He was later taken home.

Something New in Levittown Long Island

By John Hudson Jones

The house at 180 Farm Road, Levittown, looks just like any of the others in that huge Nassau County development. Maybe it does outside, but inside something new has been added to the community—a Negro family.

Now the Cannons, Leroy and Mrs. Murdie Cannon, 26 and 23-years old, have no illusions about the owners of Levittown, and they said so. Seated together on their living room couch, both young, vigorous, and good looking, they were mostly interested in other people's housing problems and what they could do to help.

"I went on the Jan. 16 tenants delegation to Albany," Mrs. Cannon related. In the group that spoke to Nassau County Assemblywoman Mrs. Genesta M. Strong, Mrs. Cannon was spokesman. "I asked her if she'd vote to end discrimination in housing. She dodged the question saying she'd have to look at it from both sides."

LEVITTOWN was a lily-white community until one month ago when the Cannons bought their house from the previous owner. The management has consistently refused to sell or rent to Negroes. William Levitt, one of the controllers, even justified housing bias on Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's television program—and she agreed with him.

Four years ago, residents were obliged to sign a restrictive agreement barring Negro visitors, but of course permitting Negro domestic servants. Since then the clause has been eliminated from the leases and deeds but no Negroes have succeeded in getting applications.

Currently the Committee is supporting the fight of two white families, the Rosses and Novicks, against eviction. The management began eviction proceedings last

summer after they invited Negro children from near-by Hempstead to visit their's and other Levittown kids. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is defending the families in the courts.

EVERY SUNDAY the Committee goes from home to home canvassing the attitude of the white residents towards having Negro neighbors.

"The majority of those canvassed so far," declared a Committee spokesman, are against the eviction of the Ross and Novick families and are not opposed to Negroes living out here."

"Yes," put in Cannon, "I think that's why we've got to make the Committee out here bigger and better." He was referring to the Levittown Committee to End Discrimination. "We joined up when we first came." Cannon is also active in the Hempstead National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

AS FOR THE ATTITUDE of the neighbors, Mrs. Cannon said, "the people out here have treated us fine. I go shopping with a friend and the sales people treat me just like anyone else. I think if people could just get together without anyone telling what to do everyone would get along just fine." "We both feel very good about being able to find a home," Cannon said. "Before we had been living with friends in Bay-side, and you know how unsatisfactory that is."

During the interview the question of whether Cannon was a

veteran came up. "Yeah, I was in the Navy two years, 11 months, and 10 days!" We all laughed at his sharp memory.

Cannon operates a tailor and cleaning shop in nearby Elmont, and was concerned with the current war as it might affect him.

"I don't want any part of this foolish war," he declared with feeling. "How can we go over there and tell them what to do when over here a Negro can't even buy a home or rent a place to live where you want to? It just does not make sense to me!"

CIO Officials Help Bosses Steal Women Workers' Lunchtime

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Women textile workers in the New Bedford and Fall River mills are now being compelled to work eight hours straight without time for lunch.

This is the result of mill owners' demands to suspend the state law, which made it compulsory for at least a half hour lunch period time within an eight-hour working period for women in industry.

The suspension of the law was announced by State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, John Delmonte, upon mill owners' demands with the active cooperation of CIO Textile Workers Union officials like Edward Doolan, Rieve—appointed Regional Director of the union in this area. Delmonte further announced that other mill owners in other textile centers can get the suspension of the law upon request.

Women textile workers were taken by surprise in the Hathaway mill in New Bedford as the mill bosses told them there would no longer be any lunch time and that

on the scoreboard by lester rodney

Is 104-68 Basketball?

WAS IT BASKETBALL when Tulane scored 68 the other night and still lost to Kentucky by 36 points? This 104-68 stuff sounds more like the pro scores. Call me a basketball reactionary, but I would rather see the game where Indiana beat Minnesota 32-26. For that matter I liked the game when the same Kentucky beat St. Johns 43-37. So did the crowd, come to think of it.

When those scores run up to the hundred mark and the losers score about 70 the game is unbalanced. It's all offense and no defense. At least not hardly enough.

It's worse with the pros, where they artificially build up the scores with a longer game and tired players, who forget defense.

At some of these fantastic pro games where the score is 110-98, there seems little point in a sports writer telling what happened until a few minutes before the end. Otherwise the story would just be "This guy scored, the other guy scored, this guy scored again, the other guy scored again." Maybe they ought to start the pro games with only five minutes left to go, so the goals would mean something.

Now we don't expect every basketball fan to agree with us on this. The subject is controversial. Some people like 14-12 slugfests in baseball and cold weather in winter. I like 3-2 games and hot weather all the time. As they used to say before Truman started handing things over to McCarthy and Mundt, it's a free country.

THERE ARE REASONS for the mounting of scores. The big change came when they stopped lining up at center after each goal and allowed the scored-on team to grab the ball out of the basket and hightail it back the other way. The ten second rule, requiring the team with the ball to bring it past midcourt, in that time, ended the leisurely all court tactics and masterly freezing such as the St. Johns Wonder Five used to beat CCNY 17-9.

The changes were good at the time. The balance had gone way over on the side of defense. For some years after the rules changed scoring stayed within reason, though going up. Defense was still a strong factor.

Now we find the rules unchanged and the scores mounting. That's something to think about. And if you start thinking out loud you're liable to say that the momentum of the pell mell rush for points may have carried some of the coaches along to the point where they are no longer teaching defense. Just thinking out loud...

I remember when Rhode Island State came to the Garden with the logical conclusion of the trend, wild all-out attack and a tip of the hat to defense. The writers said "It ain't basketball." But this year I've seen a few games (not all, mind you) that looked like Rhode Island State basketball to me!

IT'S SAID there's never much point in bringing up a beef unless you're prepared to throw out a constructive suggestion. Alright, here's one. For what it's worth, several old time players and current coaches think it's good.

Anyhow, it's simple enough. When team A scores a basket, the referee would handle the ball and let say five seconds elapse before giving it to the scored on team.

This would accomplish several things. A player who drives through for a layup shot and winds up five feet behind the court would have a chance to scramble back to the defense instead of watching the other team grab the ball right out of the basket and scoot downcourt against a now undermanned defense. As it is he is now often penalized for having been fast and skillful enough to drive under. It becomes a vicious circle in which defense takes a beating.

Just those few second pause would take some of the rat race out of the game, put some wind back into the players, and automatically restore more emphasis on all round ability and ball handling. Speed will still pay off, but so will skill and defense. Less shots will be taken, which means less scrambling underneath for the rebounds of haphazard shots, and hence less tipping in by the big guys underneath.

43-37. Doesn't that sound nice? Alright, make it 53-47. Or do you buy the big numbers?

work loads. We further protest your action and those who took it upon themselves to take away the lunch period time without even consulting the women textile workers on how they feel about such an important matter concerning them. We demand that immediate hearings take place in textile communities so that the workers and particularly the women textile workers may have the opportunity to express themselves on such an important matter and in the meantime restore the law for lunch periods."

Last summer textile mill owners appeared before the Labor and Industries Committee of the State Legislature demanding, among other things, doing away with the half hour lunch period for women. The Communist Party protested at that hearing and blocked the attempt to rob women of their lunch time at that time.

Hear **JOE STAROBIN** talk on **Europe and U.S.S.R.**

Foreign Editor Daily Worker

Negro History Drama on Stage

2705 JOY ROAD at SPAGHETTI DINNER Sat. February 10 -- 8 P. M.

ADM. DONATION \$1.25

Ban Bias Question For Entry to U-M

ANN ARBOR.—The Deans' Conference at the University of Michigan has announced a recommendation that "All questions concerning race, religion, national origin, and ancestry . . . be eliminated" from the university application blanks. Dr. Frank E. Robbins, assistant to the president, indicated that the recommendations of the Deans' Conference would be incorporated into the general university policy for future admissions.

The announcement came after two years of struggle on the part of a large number of students and student organizations.

Spearheading the fight were the U. of M. chapter of the Young Progressives of America and the Interracial Association, who, with other organizations helped organize the Committee to End Discrimination (CED).

The CED is composed of representatives from dorms, co-op houses, political, religious, and social groups. With the help of the Student Legislature, the CED centered activity on fighting discrimination in the Medical School. They began by hitting at the Med School application forms, which contained questions asking for race, religion and national origin of the applicant, along with a request for a photograph.

Young Progressives put out a large number of printed leaflets questioning the use of such information. Several thousand signatures were obtained by CED on petitions demanding the removal of discriminatory questions and the photograph.

The Student Legislature passed a resolution overwhelmingly in favor of the position and also appointed a committee of its own to investigate the continued use of the questions.

Police Admit Killing 10 People

DETROIT.—Following a pattern that became famous in Nazi Germany, Detroit cops according to their own official report, killed 10 people in 1949, "trying to escape or evade arrest."

The police report also admits that these 10 were only part of 27 people they shot that year. The others didn't die, but that was no fault of the cops.

For the Record

DETROIT.—During the course of the "loyalty" hearing involving Tom Coleman, United Public Workers Union leader down at City Hall, Joe Billups was a witness.

We want to make it clear that Billups never at any time had given the impression that he would be a witness against Coleman or that he could be induced to. Billups' testimony contained statements about efforts to have him testify against Coleman.

He named two individuals as being the ones who sought to involve him. But at no time did he indicate that he would be part of any attempt to frame Tom Coleman.

5 Years from Now Reuther Wants Annual Wage

DETROIT.—After he has one million members of the CIO Auto Workers Union tied up with five-year escalator wage and no-strike contracts, UAW president Walter Reuther announced his next "goal" is an annual wage for auto workers.

Even his best publicists, the controlled daily press had to submerge this choice piece of hypocrisy. Everyone, especially the rank and file auto worker, now knows that the five-year contracts absolutely forbid the discussion of either economic or shop issues for the next five years.

And if there is one person in auto who defends the "sanctity" of the contracts it's Reuther. So just how he proposes to win the annual wage for one million auto workers he does not explain in his report to the membership just published.

Of course to make sure that it doesn't get out of hand, Reuther proposes a Labor-Industry Annual Wage Commission so that "union and management can get together."

The utter deceit of this "next step" is more apparent when it's well known to many auto workers and their shop leaders that for years Reuther sneered that the annual wage was "idealism." He never made a move to fight for it in collective bargaining sessions since he became president despite the fact that local unions in Ford, GM and Chrysler and other plants would always place it in the demands.

He knows what kind of retort he will get from the C. E. Wilsons, K. T. Kellers and Henry Fords if it is ever raised. They would haul out the contract he signed that does not allow for any discussions on economic issues. These are the contracts that say all auto workers will get in the next five years will be escalator increases or cuts and "annual improvement" raises.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

From Detroit's East regions of the UAW comes the news that regional director Norm Matthews is "moving up" and that "Big" Ed Bartleborn whom the Dodge workers gave the boot to last year will be the one president Walter Reuther wants to take Matthews' place.

The "moving up" proposal about Matthews has lots of people wondering. Does it mean moving against UAW vice-president Gosser, or does it mean he will become some new "head" of something or other that Reuther always creates when he puts a likely opponent in mothballs?

William Oliver, co-director with UAW president Walter Reuther of the union's Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department, sent out a letter recently saying that the union supported the NAACP's campaign to save the lives of the Martinsville Seven. All well and good, although no one ever knew of it until that letter. But attached to the communication was a one-page attack on the Civil Rights Congress. The intent by Oliver was clearly to seek to discredit the fine job of CRC in behalf of the Martinsville 7.

The Wage Earner, now reduced to four pages, once a month, does some curious squirming about Local 600 elections in its latest issue. It talks about the local being captured three years ago by a progressive president (meaning Tommy Thompson, though they don't say so) and how this progressive was replaced by a political opportunist, meaning of course Junior Chamber of Commerce lad Carl Stellato.

Then they talk of a vocally harsh redbaiter asking for reelection, meaning Stellato. Could it be that the Wage Earner backs Thompson, the progressive, as against the harsh redbaiter Stellato, as they peg both candidates.

Well you just can't keep up with the switches in the ACTU line these days—remember if they walk, talk, like a duck, etc., it will be the ACTU trying to latch on, since Reuther has brushed them off.

"We wonder if Ralph Guy, police commissioner in Dearborn, wants to appear before the Senate Crime Commission to tell what he knows about numbers games in the Rouge plant. He was blocked by former Wayne County Prosecutor Jim McNally and ex-FBI head John Bugas, now v.p. some three years ago when he wanted to spill before any Grand Jury. Maybe he would tell whose behind the recall movement in Dearborn and why.

The civilian defense applications carry segregation material on them. They want to know racial and religious designations.

The Carl Stellato handpicked "trial committee" out at Local 600 will bring in its "verdict" on the frameup against five shop leaders whom they "tried" for being "subservient" to the Communist Party. Just in time for Stellato to use, he hopes in the elections.

Also, why is the House Un-American Committee dishing out subpoenas to certain prominent people in Local 600 and why is Stellato silent on this interference in local affairs, or does he know and figures it will help him?

Says, Get Others to Subscribe

To the Editor:

It was my good luck to become acquainted with The Worker and the Daily Worker some four years ago. I have never missed an issue since. Being from the South, I had long felt the need for a progressive workingman's paper. A paper which wrote the news up in the interest of the common man. A paper which did not distort, suppress or lie outright.

All papers which I had read, the capitalist press, had disgusted me—the Scripps-Howard, Hearst to speak of two. Back during the depression when I was doing some serious thinking and changing my views, I wrote countless letters into the so-called "public" letter box.

My letters were radical, if somewhat immature, they were never published. This disillusioned me thoroughly as to the vaunted "freedom of the press." I have never had any letter suppressed in the Worker. They published them all. I know that there are thousands in our country, who feel the same way I do.

And since President Roosevelt's

death and the bipartisan drive towards World War III which means catastrophe for the American people, The Worker is especially needed to get the truth across the U. S. A.

These are the reasons I have renewed by subscription both to The Worker and the Daily Worker. And these are some of the reasons why warmonger Drew Pearson is counting his chickens before they hatch in predicting that these two papers will be out of business in 60 days.

I will also pledge to get other subscriptions from friends and fellow workers.

H. BROWN, Detroit

JACK RASKIN & COLEMAN YOUNG

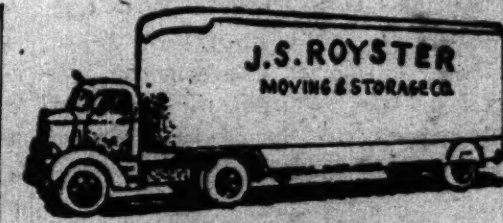
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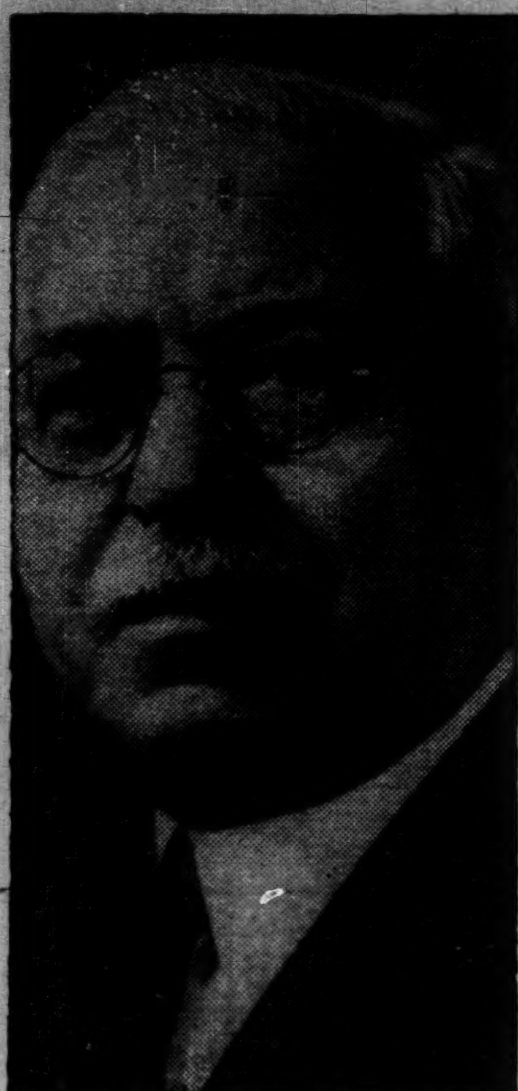
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REP. A. J. SABATH

Confer On Peace --Sabath

CHICAGO.—When Rep. Adolph Sabath, venerable Chicago congressman, spoke out for peace in Washington recently, the Chicago papers gave him the "silent treatment."

Rep. Sabath celebrated his 44 years in Congress by calling for a peace conference between U.S. and Soviet representatives to "settle our differences without fighting."

Here is the Sabath proposal which the Chicago papers refused to print.

"The President should name a committee of outstanding Americans of unquestioned ability, who are independent, to meet with a similar committee composed of Russians.

"Let them sit down together around a table, discuss the problems that divide us, and see if they cannot work out a plan whereby each of us can live in peace, the Russians with their communism and us with our democracy.

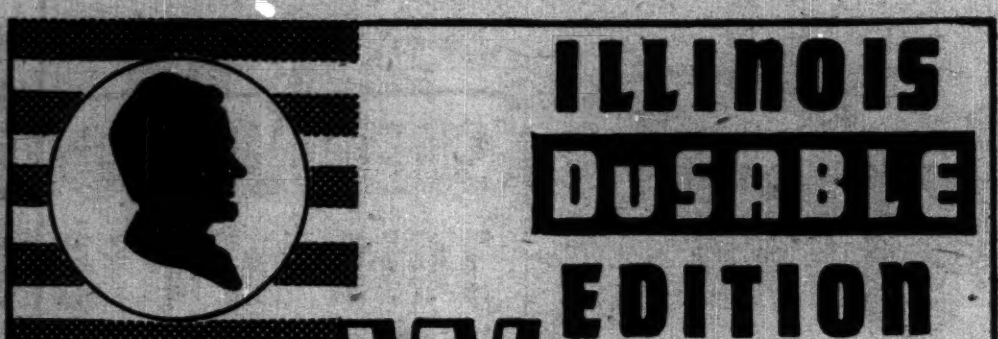
"They should not include the brass hats, or representatives of Wall Street, or war profiteers. They should be honest—to God Americans who want peace and seek no reward or honors in achieving it."

These were the words of the 84-year-old Chicago congressman who was first elected in 1906 and was re-elected last November to his 23rd consecutive term.

Rep. Sabath was hopeful for peace although he admitted the international picture is ominous. "I am an optimist", he said. He urged "a peace conference before we have a war."

"What can we lose?" he asked. "A little prestige if it does not succeed?"

"But what is that compared to the loss of hundreds of thousands of American boys?"



The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVI, No. 5

26

February 4, 1951

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Put This Paper In More Hands!

YOU CAN MAKE more fighters for peace. How? By getting more readers for this paper. Where? In your shop, your union, your organization, your neighborhood.

The big sub drive is on. Let's get busy! Now!

UNIONS RESIST 'SQUEEZE PLAY' FREEZE EDICT

'Grievance' to Truman Campaign Mounts

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO.—Labor here has no intention of getting caught in what is being called the "Truman squeeze play."

A wave of wage strikes was developed here in the wake of the government's order freezing wages at bottom levels and prices at top levels. In other industries also, a mood of resistance was developing—with talk in the shops centering around stoppage demonstrations and other forms of struggle.

Railroad strikes touched off mounting resentment among workers and their families. The walkout that stopped the Chicago, Aurora & Elgin trains was followed by a resumption of the trainmen's "sick strike" on the Santa Fe and the Chicago Belt Rwy.

At the big Crane Company plant here, 6,000 members of the CIO Steelworkers continued their walkout which began last Friday, a few hours before the wage freeze was announced in Washington.

nounced in Washington.

A "grievance form" addressed to President Truman, protesting the wage freeze, was making the rounds in dozens of shops and being signed by the workers. By midweek, some 30,000 of these "grievances" were filed, stating that the pay

crackdown "is in outright violation of my contract."

Resentment was at the boiling point in the packinghouses where both the AFL and CIO unions were in the midst of negotiating a pay boost when the freeze order was announced.

Newspaper interviews with housewives recorded the same spirit of bitter anger against the pay freeze and the failure of the government to order a drastic price rollback.

A typical statement appearing in the Chicago Tribune was this: "I find it terribly hard to get along with prices so high—and now they're frozen there."

The sentiments of the International Harvester workers was expressed through a statement issued by the 50-man UE Harvester Conference Board, which branded the Administration's wage-price order, the tax proposals and the attacks on the 40-hour straight time workweek as "the greatest frauds ever perpetrated on the American people."

The UE's charge that the huge corporations are being enriched was confirmed two days later by the announcement of the International Harvester Corporation of the highest annual net profits in its history—over \$66 million.

Attention: PRESIDENT TRUMAN

Company _____ Local _____

Dept. _____ No. _____ Steward _____

GRIEVANCE

1. Any attempt to eliminate overtime payments after 40 hours is in outright violation of a contract.

2. A wage freeze is an outright violation of my contract. While the company rides the gravy train, my right as a union member to have my union bargain for me on wage issues is being threatened.

Signed: _____

Aggrieved Employee

Part of the "grievance form" being circulated in Chicago shops.

1,000 Answers to Pearson!

FLASH! Mr. Drew Pearson. Here's an "exclusive" for you! Illinois has a thousand subs for The Worker. Yes, that's the paper that was going to fold up in 60 days, according to your radio broadcast.

And here's another juicy item. Illinois is going to get 1,000 subs more! Mr. Pearson, we're sorry to wreck your boasts on the accuracy of your predictions.

But the people in this state find it more important to fight for peace—by building the circulation of the paper that fights for peace every day of its life from every one of its pages!

Did you think that the people are really for war? Did you think they were going to switch perhaps to that war-mongering sheet in which your column appears, the Hearst paper?

Well, put this in your hat—Adams or otherwise—Mr. Pearson.

This sub drive is going to be the most smashing success in our history! And when those 60 days are over—the span of borrowed time you gave us—there will be a lot more people reading this paper.

And with its guidance and information, they'll be leading the fight for peace in the shops, the mines, the mills, the communities of Illinois!

'Success in Sight' In Ill. Sub Drive

CHICAGO.—Fulfilling its pledge of the week before, Illinois this week hit the 1,000 mark in the drive for 2,000 readers for The Worker. "The success of this drive is in sight," Press Director Sara Hayden declared, "but only if we can now step up the tempo."

will get an autographed portrait of Foster. The person getting the highest number of subs in each section at least ten will receive a copy of Foster's new book, "An Outline Political History of the Americas." (This is a correction of an erroneous previous report.)

Meanwhile, Hyde Park and Caccione South were the first top in the drive early this week. Both sections decided, however, to set new goals for themselves above their original quotas.

The South Side Section reported good results on the second of two Sunday mobilizations. Last Sunday's canvassing ended with 46 new subs as against 33 the previous week. This brought the section to 60 percent of its goal.

The 12th Congressional section was reported gathering momentum as a late starter in the drive. Among the industrial sections, only Parsons has thus far reported any appreciable results.

"Comrade Foster will want to know how the steel, packinghouse and railroad workers did in this drive," declared Mrs. Hayden, "but I'm afraid we haven't got too much to tell him as yet—except

THOSE who bring in five subs

NEGROES CHARGED 5 TIMES AS MUCH RENT AS WHITE FAMILY

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Housing Authority has disclosed facts on how landlords single out Negro tenants for special exploitation.

A CHA field worker brought in the following information on a building in the Madison-Western area containing four identical flats:

There are two white tenants, who each pay \$35 a month rent. The other two apartments are rented to Negro families. One family pays \$108 a month, the other pays \$190 a month.

Plan Negro History Week Activities

CHICAGO.—A comprehensive plan of activities in observance of National History Week, Feb. 11 to 18, was being readied here to pay tribute and honor to the tremendous contributions made by Negro Americans in the building of this country.

As stated by Mrs. Margaret Goss Burroughs, Chairman, Negro History Week Committee: "Negro History Week, this year more than ever, will be observed as an occasion to strengthen the unity between all Americans, Negro and white, to intensify the need for full citizenship rights for the Negro

Candidates Asked to Back Tenant Program

CHICAGO.—The South Side Chapter of the Chicago Tenants Action Council moved into the city's election campaign last week setting up ward committees to press candidates for adoption of the organization's 1951 rent and housing program.

The program endorsed by the council at a rally at Shiloh Baptist Church on Jan. 26, calls for enforcement of Chicago's building code; new supplementary legislation to curb firetrap tragedies; allocation of emergency funds for 75,000 housing units in 1951; and local and state legislation to guarantee rent control for Chicago after June 1951, when present controls will expire.

people, for full integration into every phase of American life on a free and equal basis."

According to Mrs. Burroughs, plans at present call for Mayor Martin H. Kennelly and Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson to issue proclamations declaring the period of Feb. 11 to 18 as Negro History Week and calling on all citizens, churches, synagogues, organizations to celebrate the week with appropriate observances, meetings, lectures, exhibits.

"ORGANIZED LABOR," Mrs. Burroughs said, "has been requested to send speakers to local unions on this matter and to make use of their publications as an education medium for bringing about greater unity between Negro and white workers in industry and within the labor movement."

A delegation from the Negro

History Week Committee will seek the cooperation of Superintendent of Schools Herold C. Hunt in getting the Chicago public schools to bring a further appreciation of the contribution of the Negro people to American life and history to the school children of Chicago.

In addition, a committee will be formed to press city and state officials to erect a monument to a Negro hero, "preferably Frederick Douglass," in Washington Park or at some other suitable site, Mrs. Burroughs said.

THE PLANS also call for the formation of a permanent and active year-round organization which will present classes and lecture forums on the history and contributions of the Negro people and which will sponsor annual essay, poetry, art and literature contests especially for young peo-

ple, based on the history of the Negro people.

The entire week of activities will be culminated by a public meeting on Sunday, Feb. 18, at 3 p.m. at the Metropolitan Community Church, where annual awards and honors will be conferred on citizens who have contributed toward racial unity and full citizenship for the Negro people.

Rents Still Being Decontrolled

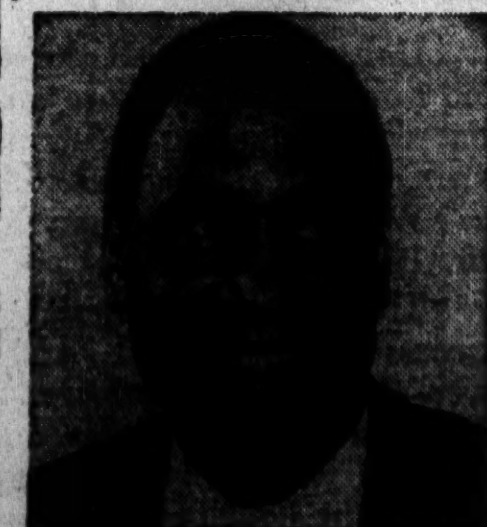
WASHINGTON (FP).—Despite the growing need for housing, the government is still decontrolling rents in many parts of the country. Latest decontrol areas, announced by Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods, were Belmont, Los Gatos and Martinez, Calif., Waterloo, Ia., East Lansing, Mich., Billings, Mont., and Portsmouth, N. H.

Robeson Concert, Stewards' Rally Planned Feb. 24-25

CHICAGO.—Paul Robeson, world-famed Negro fighter for freedom, will sing at the Metropolitan Community Church, 41st and South Park, Saturday, Feb. 24.

The concert will be sponsored by the South Side Negro Labor Council.

The Council has scheduled for the following night, Sunday, Feb. 25, a mass stewards' rally at Packinghouse Workers Center 49th and Wabash. Speakers will discuss housing, FEPC, dope traffic, employment of Negro women and the drive to get 1,000 subscriptions to the newspaper Freedom.



PAUL ROBESON

SPEEDUP BOOSTS INJURY TOLL IN ILLINOIS PLANTS

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Speedup in Illinois plants has raised industrial injuries by 4 percent in 1950 as compared to 1949, it was indicated in figures released by Frank Annunzio, state director of labor.

The Industrial Commission, a division of the labor department, received 50,500 reports of compensable injuries during 1950, as compared to 48,400 the previous year. Of the 1950 injuries, 427 were fatal.

The 50,500 compensable work injuries reported for Illinois in 1950 were not all in the state. To be compensable under the Illinois Workmen's Compensation Act, an injury must be relatively serious, involving a permanent bodily impairment or a disability resulting in the loss of six or more working days.

All disabling injuries in Illinois last year probably totaled 120,000, Annunzio estimated. Even that estimate would not include minor injuries which are first-aid cases.

Strike Defeats Gen. Clay's Union-Busting 'Crusade'

CHICAGO.—Workers at six Continental Can Co. plants here returned to work ending a strike which doubled the amount of the pay increase proposed by the company in its "final offer." The 6,000 workers in the Chicago plants won wage boosts ranging from 12½ to 14 cents an hour. They struck Jan. 22 when the company made its "final offer" of seven cents.

The shutdown was 100 percent effective in all plants here, closing off production completely within two hours after the word to strike was received from the union wage-policy committee meeting with the company in New York. The Continental Can workers, members of the CIO United Steelworkers of America, maintained an air-tight strike throughout the week.

What are you doing to help put The Worker Sub Drive over the top?

COMPANY SPOKESMAN here failed completely to intimidate the workers by charging them with "striking against the government," citing military contracts at two of the plants.

The 38th and Ashland plant is producing gas mask containers for the Army, and the North Avenue plant is working on ration cans for the Quartermaster Corps.

The strike shut down all of the company's 23 plants across the nation. However, its largest

production center is in Chicago.

STRONG SENTIMENT was voiced by the workers here against Gen. Lucius Clay, former U.S. military governor in Germany, who is now Chairman of the Board of Directors of Continental Can.

Tony Graczyk, USA international representative assigned to the can plants here, charged that Clay was named to this post to institute a union-busting program.

What's On? CHICAGO

HELP Sam Hammersmark celebrate his birthday at UE Hall, 37 E. Ashland Ave., Saturday evening, Feb. 17. Program. Refreshments.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK. Large public meeting. Sunday, Feb. 18 at Metropolitan Community Church, 41st and South Park, 3 p.m. Culmination of Negro History Week activities. Awards and honors to be conferred on citizens who have contributed toward racial unity and full citizenship for the Negro people. Arranged by Negro History Committee.

PAUL ROBESON CONCERT. Saturday, Feb. 24 at Metropolitan Community Church, 41st and South Park. Sponsored by South Side Negro Labor Council.

CITYWIDE STEWARDS' RALLY. Sunday, Feb. 25. Hear leading labor spokesmen discuss: Housing, FEPC, Dope Traffic, Employment of Negro Women. Packinghouse Workers Center, 49th and Wabash. Auspices: South Side Negro Labor Council.

FOSTER BIRTHDAY BALL. Saturday evening, March 3 at Packinghouse Workers Center, 49th and Wabash. Pay tribute to a great workingclass leader and celebrate the successful conclusion of the Illinois-DuSable Worker subscription drive. Dancing. Entertainment. Auspices: Illinois-DuSable Worker.

MIDWEST Bill of Rights Conference. Saturday and Sunday, March 3-4. Saturday: Banquet, 7 p.m., Hamilton Hotel, 20 S. Dearborn St. Sunday: Session, Hull House, 800 S. Halsted, 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. Arranged by Midwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

A NEW PAMPHLET "An American Looks at Russia" by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT Executive Secretary, Illinois Communist Party

"For the first time since the Russian Revolution, there are more people in the world tied to Russia and her side than there are on the side of the U. S. and the West."—U. S. and World Report.

This 5 cent pamphlet tells why! Buy a dozen for your shopmates and friends.

Modern Book Store 180 W. Washington DE 24552

Delay Racketeer Trials; Press Frameup of Nelson

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.—Prosecuting authorities in this racket-ridden community are delaying the trials of more than 40 suspected numbers' racketeers while they frame the three Communist peace advocates in the Pittsburgh "sedition" trial.

The annual take of the numbers' racketeers in Pittsburgh and the rest of Allegheny county was estimated at \$100,000,000 by the Post Gazette last summer.

Much of this money is used for fixing crooked political officials, declared the Post Gazette.

This reporter dug up the scandal of the untired 40 numbers suspects from court records while the "sedition" trial was in recess because of the illness of Judge Henry X. O'Brien.

I found that District Attorney William S. Rahauser has set no trial dates for the 40 alleged racketeers.

EIGHT of the numbers' suspects were indicted on the same day—October 17, 1950—on which Steve Nelson and Andy Onda, Pittsburgh Communist leaders, and James Dolsen, The Worker writer, were indicted.

The other numbers' suspects were indicted in the same October term of the Grand Jury in which the Communists were indicted.

Prosecutor Rahauser and his first assistant, Loran Lewis, have also delayed the trials of the great majority of the men indicted on charges of manslaughter, rape, burglary, pimping and other seri-

ous offenses in the same October term.

Lewis himself has been giving all of his time for months to the frameup of the three Communist leaders, who were arrested when they demanded the withdrawal of American troops from Korea.

This reporter found that the Rahauser-Lewis team had placed only a handful of numbers' racketeers on trial in this period. One could list them on his fingers. Most of them pleaded guilty and escaped with small fines.

The 40 suspected numbers' racketeers who are free on small bonds today, are less than half of one percent of the 10,000 men and women in the numbers' racket in Allegheny county.

An informal excuse has been offered for the delay in trying the 40 numbers' suspects.

THE EXCUSE is that the courts are too busy. It was explained that Judge Michael A. Musmanno of the Court of Common Pleas has been too busy with other activities to attend to his duties as a trial judge.

Judge Musmanno, it was pointed out, got a three-week leave of absence last summer and fall to campaign for the lieutenant governorship of Pennsylvania on an

anti-Communist, and anti-peace platform.

Musmanno has also taken a week to testify in the "sedition" trial as an "expert" on "Communism" and war and peace issues. He will take another week and a half or longer on the witness stand. And he is drawing his pay of approximately \$300 a week as a trial judge while he absents himself from the court room as a prosecution witness.

THE ESTIMATE of 10,000 Allegheny county numbers' racketeers was given by the Post Gazette. Some other estimates are higher.

The 40 numbers' suspects awaiting trial appear to be small times. They were arrested as a meaningless gesture of "good government" during last year's political campaign.

The big shots in the numbers' racket were not bothered meanwhile.

Musmanno also admits that he spent many more hours of his judicial time in the last year "studying" Marx and Lenin, Dimitov and William Z. Foster and other Marxist writers. He has been culling sentences and phrases to introduce as "evidence" of "sedition" against Communists who sold the Marxist books.

Physicians forbade Judge O'Brien to attend court last week. He was taken to the hospital suffering from a swelling in the parotid, salivary gland near the ear. He was later taken home.

Something New in Jimcrow Levittown

By John Hudson Jones

The house at 180 Farm Road, Levittown, looks just like any of the others in that huge Nassau County development. Maybe it does outside, but inside something new has been added to the community—a Negro family.

Now the Cannons, Leroy and Mrs. Murdie Cannon, 26 and 23-years old, have no illusions about the owners of Levittown, and they said so. Seated together on their living room couch, both young, vigorous, and good looking, they were mostly interested in other people's housing problems and what they could do to help.

"I went on the Jan. 16 tenants delegation to Albany," Mrs. Cannon related. In the group that spoke to Nassau County Assemblywoman Mrs. Genesta M. Strong, Mrs. Cannon was spokesman. "I asked her if she'd vote to end discrimination in housing. She dodged the question saying she'd have to look at it from both sides."

LEVITTOWN was a lily-white community until one month ago when the Cannons bought their house from the previous owner. The management has consistently refused to sell or rent to Negroes. William Levitt, one of the controllers, even justified housing bias on Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's television program—and she agreed with him.

Four years ago, residents were obliged to sign a restrictive agreement barring Negro visitors, but of course permitting Negro domestic servants. Since then the clause has been eliminated from the leases and deeds but no Negroes have succeeded in getting applications.

Currently the Committee is supporting the fight of two white families, the Rosses and Novicks, against eviction. The management began eviction proceedings last

summer after they invited Negro children from near-by Hempstead to visit their's and other Levittown kids. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is defending the families in the courts.

EVERY SUNDAY the Committee goes from home to home canvassing the attitude of the white residents towards having Negro neighbors.

"The majority of those canvassed so far," declared a Committee spokesman, are against the eviction of the Ross and Novick families and are not opposed to Negroes living out here."

"Yes," put in Cannon, "I think that's why we've got to make the Committee out here bigger and better." He was referring to the Levittown Committee to End Discrimination. "We joined up when we first came." Cannon is also active in the Hempstead National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

AS FOR THE ATTITUDE of the neighbors, Mrs. Cannon said, "the people out here have treated us fine. I go shopping with a friend and the sales people treat me just like anyone else. I think if people could just get together without anyone telling what to do everyone would get along just fine." "We both feel very good about being able to find a home," Cannon said. "Before we had been living with friends in Bay-side, and you know how unsatisfactory that is."

During the interview the question of whether Cannon was a

veteran came up. "Yeah, I was in the Navy two years, 11 months, and 10 days!" We all laughed at his sharp memory.

Cannon operates a tailor and cleaning shop in nearby Elmont, and was concerned with the current war as it might affect him.

"I don't want any part of this foolish war," he declared with feeling. "How can we go over there and tell them what to do when over here a Negro can't even buy a home or rent a place to live where you want to? It just does not make sense to me!"

CIO Officials Help Bosses Steal Women Workers' Lunchtime

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Women textile workers in the New Bedford and Fall River mills are now being compelled to work eight hours straight without time for lunch.

This is the result of mill owners' demands to suspend the state law which made it compulsory for at least a half hour lunch period time within an eight-hour working period for women in industry.

The suspension of the law was announced by State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, John Delmonte, upon mill owners' demands with the active cooperation of CIO Textile Workers Union officials like Edward Doonan, Rieve—appointed Regional Director of the union in this area. Delmonte further announced that other mill owners in other textile centers can get the suspension of the law upon request.

Women textile workers were taken by surprise in the Hathaway mill in New Bedford as the mill bosses told them there would no longer be any lunch time and that

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Is 104-68 Basketball?

WAS IT BASKETBALL when Tulane scored 68 the other night and still lost to Kentucky by 36 points? This 104-68 stuff sounds more like the pro scores. Call me a basketball reactionary, but I would rather see the game where Indiana beat Minnesota 32-26. For that matter I liked the game when the same Kentucky beat St. Johns 43-37. So did the crowd, come to think of it.

When those scores run up to the hundred mark and the losers score about 70 the game is unbalanced. It's all offense and no defense. At least not hardly enough.

It's worse with the pros, where they artificially build up the scores with a longer game and tired players, who forget defense.

At some of these fantastic pro games where the score is 110-98, there seems little point in a sports writer telling what happened until a few minutes before the end. Otherwise the story would just be "This guy scored, the other guy scored, this guy scored again, the other guy scored again." Maybe they ought to start the pro games with only five minutes left to go, so the goals would mean something.

Now we don't expect every basketball fan to agree with us on this. The subject is controversial. Some people like 14-12 slugfests in baseball and cold weather in winter. I like 3-2 games and hot weather all the time. As they used to say before Truman started handing things over to McCarthy and Mundt, it's a free country.

THERE ARE REASONS for the mounting of scores. The big change came when they stopped lining up at center after each goal and allowed the scored-on team to grab the ball out of the basket and hightail it back the other way. The ten second rule, requiring the team with the ball to bring it past midcourt, in that time, ended the leisurely all court tactics and masterly freezing such as the St. Johns Wonder Five used to beat CCNY 17-9.

The changes were good at the time. The balance had gone way over on the side of defense. For some years after the rules changed scoring stayed within reason, though going up. Defense was still a strong factor.

Now we find the rules unchanged and the scores mounting. That's something to think about. And if you start thinking out loud you're liable to say that the momentum of the pell mell rush for points may have carried some of the coaches along to the point where they are no longer teaching defense. Just thinking out loud...

I remember when Rhode Island State came to the Garden with the logical conclusion of the trend, wild all-out attack and a tip of the hat to defense. The writers said "It ain't basketball." But this year I've seen a few games (not all, mind you) that looked like Rhode Island State basketball to me!

IT'S SAID there's never much point in bringing up a beef unless you're prepared to throw out a constructive suggestion. Alright, here's one. For what it's worth, several old time players and current coaches think it's good.

Anyhow, it's simple enough. When team A scores a basket, the referee would handle the ball and let say five seconds elapse before giving it to the scored on team.

This would accomplish several things. A player who drives through for a layup shot and winds up five feet behind the court would have a chance to scramble back to the defense instead of watching the other team grab the ball right out of the basket and scoot downcourt against a now undermanned defense. As it is he is now often penalized for having been fast and skillful enough to drive under. It becomes a vicious circle in which defense takes a beating.

Just those few second pause would take some of the rat race out of the game, put some wind back into the players, and automatically restore more emphasis on all round ability and ball handling. Speed will still pay off, but so will skill and defense. Less shots will be taken, which means less scrambling underneath for the rebounds of haphazard shots, and hence less tipping in by the big guys underneath.

43-37. Doesn't that sound nice? Alright, make it 53-47. Or do you buy the big numbers?

work loads. We further protest your action and those who took it upon themselves to take away the lunch period time without even consulting the women textile workers on how they feel about such an important matter concerning them. We demand that immediate hearings take place in textile communities so that the workers and particularly the women textile workers may have the opportunity to express themselves on such an important matter and in the meantime restore the law for lunch periods."

Last summer textile mill owners appeared before the Labor and Industries Committee of the State Legislature demanding, among other things, doing away with the half hour lunch period for women. The Communist Party protested at that hearing and blocked the attempt to rob women of their lunch time at that time.

Rap Mayor in New Firetrap Tragedy

By Pat Richards

CHICAGO.—The firetrap deaths of a Negro family at 1248 S. Troy last week set off new demands from West Side citizens for action by Mayor Kennelly and his Department of Buildings to stem Chicago's mounting firetrap disasters. Building inspectors re-

ported that Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Conners and their three small children were barred from their third floor fire exit by a door which was illegally sealed when landlord Edward Lewis converted the three flat building into six flats in 1947.

The five members of the Conners family were burned to death, bringing the 1951 firetrap toll to 17. A sixth member of the family, James Singleton, 21, was in critical condition at County Hospital.

The fire was reported to have started from hazardous electrical wiring in the basement of the building.

A large protest action by West Siders demanding immediate action against illegal conversions was to be planned at an emergency meeting called by the West Side Chapter of the Chicago Tenants Action Council on Feb. 1.

IN THE MEANTIME, the Emergency Committee to End Firetraps reported progress in its campaign to secure public housing priority for those made home-

3

Worker Subs

will get you into the

FOSTER BIRTHDAY BALL

Saturday, March 3

PACKINGHOUSE LABOR CENTER

less by fires.

A conference between South Side leaders and city housing officials won the promise of homes from Housing Coordinator D. E. Mackelmann and Land Clearance Commission representatives William Gerhardt and Robert Gruhn. The committee asked for immediate relocation of families who lost their homes in two recent South Side fires.

Participants in the conference

included Mrs. Ollie Clark, William Robinson and Mrs. Joan Thomson, representing the emergency committee, Sam Parks, of the South Side Negro Labor Council, and P. Woodhouse, representing "Project One" property owners.

ON THE WEST SIDE, Mrs. Geraldine Lightfoot, Communist Party leader who last week announced her candidacy for alderman of the 24th Ward, branded the Conners family tragedy "another crime on Mayor Kennelly's bloody record."

"The anguish of our people over their firetrap dead must be translated into determined political action to oust from the City Council the men who perpetuate the housing crisis in Chicago," Mrs. Lightfoot declared.

"The 24th Ward's present alderman," she continued, "has not lifted a finger to prevent the overcrowding of Negro families on the West Side. Negro and white voters must repudiate him."



PART OF THE ILLINOIS delegation which went to Richmond, Va., to fight for the lives of the "Martinsville Seven" are shown here at the Civil Rights Congress office just before they left Sunday. CRC Secretary Lester Davis is shown in the center collecting petitions from the delegates which were to be presented to Virginia's Gov. Battle.

Harvester Board Calls for Unity Against 'Pay Squeeze'

CHICAGO.—In a blistering attack on the big business offensive against the living standards of the American people, the 50-man International Harvester Conference Board has called for united action by all organized labor to fight against the wage-price freeze, excessive tax proposals and attacks on the basic 40-hour straight-time work week.

The Conference Board, top representative body of 30,000 International Harvester workers in the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (UE), called for a rollback in prices to June, 1950 levels.

"There is no price control," the Harvester leaders declared. "The so-called wage-price freeze means that prices will be maintained at their most exorbitant high point in history to make certain every profiteer gets his cut out of our paychecks, while wages are forcibly held at inadequate levels and taxed to the vanishing point."

RECALLING that McCormick

Harvester workers of 1886 "paid in sacrifice and blood" to establish the "basic, American, 40-hour week," the Harvester union lead-

ers of 1951 declared:

"We predict that if Truman and his crowd insist on destroying overtime pay, American workers will

Hoodlums Attack Negro, Jewish Students

CHICAGO.—Negro and Jewish high school students were the vic-

Conference Here to Fight Deportations

CHICAGO. — In the face of growing threats to the foreign born, the Midwest Bill of Rights Conference will meet here Saturday and Sunday, March 3 and 4.

The conference will open Saturday evening with a banquet at the Hamilton Hotel. Sessions will meet Sunday, 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. at Hull House, 800 S. Halsted.

The conference was arranged by the Midwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

tims of violent attacks by roving mobs of young hoodlums last week, giving rise to fears that prejudice is being whipped up here as part of the general hysteria.

The latest of a series of mob attacks took place near the Von Steuben High School in Albany Park where a carload of mobsters tried to run down Jewish students with an automobile.

Two of the victims who had to be hospitalized were Marvin Novit, 16, of 3214 Argyle, and Fred Mandell, 23, of 4825 N. Kedzie, a Kent College law student.

Six hoodlums were arrested

after they invaded the Albany fight. They attacked a group of Von Steuben high school students who gave the mobsters a rougher time than they expected. It was then that they jumped back into their car and tried to run the students down. However, they came to grief when their car crashed into other parked cars and finally into a tree.

A racist clash also took place at the Hyde Park high school on the South Side when Negro students tried to take seats in the school cafeteria. Two students were hurt in the battle which resulted in tension at the school and

the forming of gangs.

Anti-Semitic outbreaks were also reported on the West Side where hoodlums broke into a synagogue and destroyed prayer books and other religious articles.

Those subs you
can get—are
they in yet?

ILLINOIS

Gil GREEN

Sub-Getters Are Making a Liar Out of Drew Pearson —And Fighting for Peace!

AS THIS is being written, it is just a week since Drew Pearson announced over a national radio hookup that the Daily Worker and The Worker would be out of existence within 60 days.

This great "prophecy" on his part came as a result of the editorial in the Daily Worker which pointed to the drop in circulation due to the pressure of reactionary forces against newsstand dealers in New York and throughout the country and because the readers and friends of The Worker were not making a real fight for bringing the paper to ever more people.

Now, of course, Mr. Pearson was only permitting the wish to become father to the thought. He wanted The Worker out of business—so he said it would be so. But he failed to reckon with the thousands of working people who want The Worker and need The Worker and who intend to not only keep it, but to build it as well. If anything, the broadcast only made the Communist and non-Communist supporters of The Worker fighting mad to go out and do a bang up job in the subscription drive.



GREEN

AND the results are already beginning to pour in. The first section that has gone over the top is HYDE PARK and we offer it our congratulations. It has already reached 111 percent of its drive objective and insists on continuing until it has reached at least 50 percent above its original goal.

In a letter to the Illinois State Committee of the Communist Party, it challenges "every other section in the state to achieve 50 percent above its quota." This letter "urges every section to accept this challenge so that our state quota can be raised by 50 percent."

The fight for peace demands that we raise our sights. The people are waiting for leadership in the struggle for peace and The Worker is a decisive instrument in giving this leadership. Our experience has shown us that we have only scratched the surface in building The Worker circulation, that if we go to the people, we will achieve above 50 percent of our quota.

"This is our answer to Drew Pearson—we await the answers of the other sections."

That's the spirit! Will the other sections pick up this challenge and also answer Drew Pearson in the same way? We are sure they will.

The 28th WARD section is doing exactly that. They too have reached their objective and have decided to go over it. GARY has reached over 80 percent of its goal and should be over the 100 percent mark by the time this appears in print. The PARSONS section is also picking up steam and has achieved 60 percent of its goal. The CACCHIONE CENTRAL section is well over 75 percent of its goal, and the SOUTH SIDE section has reached 60 percent.

ON A state-wide scale we have reached over 50 percent of our original goal, but we too feel like the comrades of the HYDE PARK section that the original goal is no longer enough. We want to go away over it! We want every section to go over the top.

But if this is to happen we need the same fighting spirit as shown by the above sections. PACKING still occupies the cellar and hasn't moved an inch since last week. SOUTH CHICAGO, AUTO and CRAFT are also holding the state back from a record achievement. As for WEST SIDE and SOUTH WEST, they too are lagging way behind.

Wherever the job has been undertaken in earnest the results have been truly inspiring. People don't have to be coaxed. Those who have been reading the paper, want to continue reading it. At the same time many new people want to become regular readers and subscribers. HYDE PARK is correct when it says that even where we've gone over the top we have but SCRATCHED THE SURFACE of what can be done.

Let's all answer Drew Pearson. The drive ends on March 3 at a grand birthday ball in honor of William Z. Foster. What about you?

not put in over 40 hours work a week. Harvester workers will not work over 40 hours a week unless we continue to receive overtime pay, no matter what Washington or Wall Street do."

THE IH CONFERENCE Board also lashed at the tax increase proposals on low and medium income groups and urged instead "A new tax law that will shift the cost of the armament program to the corporations that profit from such a

program. We are against any more public tax gouges in the form of income, excise or sales taxes. A proper American tax program must take all the profit out of war. When that is done, we'll have peace.

"The proposed tax deal adds up to the most colossal pay cut in history," the UE Harvester Board are employed in IH plants in Chicago, Rock Island, East Moline, Rock Falls and Canton, Ill., Richmond, Ind., and Louisville, Ky.

Robeson in Phila., Feb. 9, 10, 11 To Spark Peace Mobilization



PAUL ROBESON

PHILADELPHIA.—The voice of Paul Robeson will be heard here again next weekend when the famed Negro leader will come here to help organize the peace sentiments of the city's thousands of Negro citizens.

His three-day stay, sponsored by Freedom Associates and the Philadelphia Labor Committee for Negro Rights, will be highlighted by a Concert and Rally for Peace Saturday night, Feb. 10, at Chris J. Perry Elks Hall, 1416 N. Broad St.

Among the prominent Negro speakers to be heard with Robeson is Bishop C. C. Alleyne. A number of church choirs will sing with Robeson at the concert.

On Friday night, Feb. 9, Robeson will meet with a conference of about 100 rank and file trade unionists at Cartier's Hall, 1811 Columbia Ave.

On Sunday, Feb. 11, Robeson will meet with professional, business, women and youth groups.

Spokesmen for Freedom Association, local sponsoring committee of the recently-established Negro newspaper, **Freedom**, of which Robeson is an editor declared that the purpose of Robeson's visit here is to help concretize the feeling of the Negro people for peace.

All those interested in participating in the weekend's activities should contact Freedom Associates at 1026 N. 43, St.



**PENNA.
EDITION**

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVI, No. 5
In 2 Sections, Section 1

26

February 4, 1951

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Mothers Protest Effects Of A-Drills on Kids

PHILADELPHIA.—A delegation of 25 Philadelphia mothers, some accompanied by their children, called on the Board of Education to protest the "outrageous and unnecessary terrorization of our children" arising out of the schools' civil defense program. The delegation, organized by the Committee of Philadelphia Women for Peace, met with Dr. Add Anderson and Dr. Adams, of the Board of Education.

The mothers told in detail how the atom bomb drills are sending children home in a near state of hysteria and creating tremendous emotional problems among thousands of students.

Mrs. Sylvia Brockmon, for example, said her children were shown a film, "A Tale of Two Cities," in which the casualties of atomic bombing were shown in all their gruesome detail. A colonel who spoke at the school was quoted as saying the children

get used to living with the threat of war for the next 20 or 30 years.

"My children are getting a program of war instead of an education," she said.

MRS. AVERY SCHWARTZ declared that children get points for the number of adults they bring to civil defense meetings. This is an unnecessary burden on the children, she declared.

After a number of other mothers had spoken Dr. Anderson said the issue would be discussed by school officials and a statement issued through Superintendent of Schools Dr. Hoyer.

IN A STATEMENT presented to the Board of Education, the mothers declared:

"We believe, of course, in preparedness for an emergency, but to use the Civilian Defense program as a method to condition children for living in a world at war; to use children as messengers of propaganda and as the unwitting instruments to build a civilian defense; to send them home hysterical to their parents in order to get the parents to act, as Mrs. William Clothier recommends; to drill them excessively at the whim of the principal—this

(Continued on Page 8)



PEACE IS THE BEST defense declared Philadelphia mothers who protested to the Board of Education that A-bomb drills in the schools provoked fear among the children.

We Call on Our Readers To Accept A Challenge

THE STEEL, COAL and railroad barons who control the basic industrial and natural wealth of this state are out to smash this newspaper.

They are out to smash it because they fear it. They fear it because this newspaper is the most consistent fighter for peace in Pennsylvania.

And it is peace they fear more than anything else. For without their hysterical build-up for war, the rotten system through which they have stolen the wealth created by the labor of millions of Pennsylvania workers and farmers would crumble overnight.

This is the meaning of the attempts to suppress the Pennsylvania Worker in a number of areas in the state.

IT IS BECAUSE of the Pennsylvania Worker's role in organizing the people's growing sentiments for peace that they've charged James Dolsen, our Pittsburgh correspondent, with "sedition."

That's why they've indicted the four Philadelphia Worker saleswomen on similar charges. That's why they tried to outlaw this paper in the city of York.

It is within the framework of these attacks, growing in intensity as the people's demands for peace reach new peaks, that we ask our readers to join us in coming to grips with this paper's circulation crisis.

We'll be frank about it: the life of this paper is at stake.

The weekly bundle in Eastern Pennsylvania has dropped to a low of 700. Out of a goal of 1,200 subscriptions only 140 have been turned in since our sub drive opened in November.

We think that the attacks on our paper by big business offer only a part of the reasons for the serious decline in circulation.

WE THINK the basic answer lies in a serious underestimation by our readers of what this newspaper means to the struggles of Pennsylvania's workers for peace and economic security.

We think that thus far our readers, most of whom are active in

building the peace movement on a number of fronts, have not recognized the key role of this paper in the building of this movement.

We state, however, that there can be no successful peace movement in Pennsylvania without a powerful peace press.

A POWERFUL campaign to defeat the frameup of James Dolsen in Pittsburgh has already begun. The fight to free the four Worker saleswomen in Philadelphia will move into high gear with a special mobilization and sale of the Pennsylvania Worker at 31st and York Sts. next Saturday afternoon, Feb. 10, at 2 p.m.

But the best guarantee for victory in the fight to free these frameup victims and in the fight for peace is a reversal of the downward trend in our circulation.

The Communist Party has already entered the fight. Communist leaders last week raised their goal from 1,200 to 1,500 subs by Feb. 25. They are seeking 750 subs by this weekend, 1,200 by Feb. 17 and 1,500 by Feb. 25.

Readers have set aside the next three weekends as special mobilization days for teams of the Pennsylvania Worker readers to go out and get new subs and renew old ones.

BUT IF THE DRIVE is to be successful by the date set all of our readers must utilize every available hour to get subs. Here's what you can do to help save the Pennsylvania Worker:

- (1) Join the weekly mobilization for subs.
- (2) Renew your own sub.
- (3) Turn out to the mass sale of the Pennsylvania Worker next Saturday afternoon, 2 p.m., at 31st and York Sts.
- (4) Protest the frameups of James Dolsen and the four Worker saleswomen.

Fight for your right to fight for peace!
Save the Pennsylvania Worker!

CHINA HONORS ITS WOMEN WORKERS



Government leaders honored China's best workers and peasants at a Peking conference of the All China Federation of Labor. Heroines among the delegations (left to right): Jung Kuan-shiu (peasant), Li Feng-lien (worker), Liang Chun (agricultural worker), Chao Kwei-lan (worker), Tien Kwei-ying (worker), Ting Chih-hwei (army), Ho Kuo-shiu (peasant).

Coast-to-Coast Campaign To Protest Deportations

Community organizations from coast to coast are uniting to launch a nationwide protest during the entire month of March against the McCarran Law deportation drive of the Justice Department, which threatens to break up homes and families of 3,400 foreign

born Americans. Plans for organization of the campaign were made public Friday by Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born.

Green, who returned last week from a cross-country speaking and organizing tour, declared at committee headquarters, 23 W. 26th St., that grass-roots opposition to the Truman Administration's attack against foreign born Americans in the labor and progressive movement is "beginning to be heard in greater volume in Washington."

To climax the next phase of the fight in defense of the foreign born, Green said, delegations from cities throughout the nation will meet in Washington on March 27 and 28 to petition President Truman, the Attorney General and Congress to end the McCarran Law persecutions.

THE PLANS include:

• Los Angeles: A special conference to be held during the first

week in March at which a delegate will be elected to join the Washington caravan. A special committee has been organized to conduct a campaign for the release of David Hyun, Frank Carlson, Harry Carlisle and Miriam Stevenson, four non-citizens imprisoned on Terminal Island for more than 100 days without bail under McCarran Law provisions.

• New York City: A public meeting is scheduled for March 26 in Yugoslav Hall at which the deportation hysteria will be discussed and analyzed and a delegation of 25 will be elected to join the other groups in the national capital.

• Detroit: Plans are going forward for appeal to the U. S. Appeals Court in Cincinnati on Feb. 9 in the case of John Zydok, one of the five non-citizens arrested in the October raids still being held without bail. A delegation from Detroit will join the Fight Deportation Month caravan to Washington.

San Francisco: The recently organized Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born will hold its second conference during the second week in March and elect a delegate to the Washington caravan.

• Portland: The Committee for the Defense of Four of Oregon's Foreign Born announced it will participate in the Fight Deportation Month campaign.

• Seattle: The Northwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born plans its next conference early in March. (The west coast groups have been asked to send no more than one delegate each to the Washington meeting.)

• Minneapolis: Three defense committees will jointly sponsor mass meetings in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth and will send two or three representatives to Washington.

• Chicago: A midwest conference will be held on March 3-4. It is expected this conference will send ten delegates to the March 27-28 rally in Washington.

'What the IWO Means to Me'

Members Laud Fraternal Order Gov. Dewey Is Trying to Ban

By Harry Raymond

Activities of members of the International Workers Order on behalf of the nine Scottsboro, Ala., Negro youths and the victims of Spanish fascism were cited in New York Supreme Court as reasons for scrapping \$110,000,000 in insurance policies held by 162,000 IWO members.

These activities, according to George Powers, Queens County Liberal Party vice-chairman and government fingerman in the State Insurance Department's liquidation proceedings against the IWO, were "proof" that the IWO was part of a "Communist plot", organized and directed against the state of New York by Communists.

Trial of the case opened Monday before Justice Henry Clay Greenberg.

RAPHAEL WEISSMAN, defense attorney, charged that action against the IWO by Gov. Dewey's Supt. of Insurance Alfred J. Bohlinger was brought on "illegal grounds" for "political purposes." The defense further charged that:

• Members of the IWO are being forced to leave the insurance company of their choice and seek commercial insurance against their will.

• IWO property is being made subject to confiscation by an action which charges no commission of crime.

• The un-American doctrine of guilt by association is being applied to property rights.



• An appointee of the Dewey Administration has taken over the dread powers of property seizure and is acting as a censor of the organization.

• If action against the IWO is successful, the property and assets of no democratic organization will be safe. The action opens the way for other government agencies to apply the same drastic action to other groups.

THIS ORGANIZATION which the Dewey administration is seeking to destroy by action in the court is best described by the written protests of IWO members and lodges. A typical letter:

"Last Saturday, the hospitaler (IWO lodge officer who regularly visits the sick) of my lodge No. 711 paid me a visit at my home.

This visit was no surprise as he and other members have been doing such since April and also visited me regularly before that for four years while I was in the hospital. They never came empty handed. The surprise of this visit was that he handed me a check for \$50 from the main office welfare fund."

The writer of the letter, paraplegic with two growing sons, recalls that his lodge had advanced money to a member to start a small business and that "no interest and no time limit was put on the loan."

AN IWO MEMBER in Berkeley, Cal., protested with "every degree of indignation and anger" against the insurance commissioner's "wholly unjustified action against the reputation and property of the International Workers Order. He gave this picture of the IWO's insurance practices:

"In the course of my employment some years ago, I sustained a major and permanent crippling injury. My employer's insurance carrier refused payment on the claim amid a fog of perjury,

Scanning the News

Fascists Pouring In

Thousands of European and Asian fascists, with a large number from Gen. Wladyslaw Anders' anti-Semitic army, are being smuggled by the government into the United States. Some 30,000 of Anders' 100,000-man army are former Hitler German soldiers. Authorization has been granted for 18,000 more of Anders' soldiers to follow the bulk of his troops already there or in Canada.

Police Commissioner Murphy is using his "Narcotics Squad" to terrorize New York's Negro communities under the pretext of hunting for "dope dens." ... The Maryland Communist Party hailed as a victory for the vast majority of the people of Cumberland, the judicial ruling invalidating that city's ordinance requiring all "Communists" to register.

The Chrysler Corp. said it will lay off 1,700 workers at its Evansville, Ind., plant, March 1, while the plant retools for a war contract.

Hold Byrnes Responsible

The China Welfare Appeal issued an appeal for a new Friendship cargo of medical supplies to the people of China. ... New York Times correspondent Greg MacGregor, reporting that MacArthur planes poured 30 miles of flaming gasoline jelly across the villages south of Seoul, asserted that "the attacks have resulted in many civilian casualties," with "air force leaders" alibiing that "these civilians are Red sympathizers."

The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star charged that the Truman government has concluded a treaty with fascist Franco under which 100 military airports are being built in Spain. ... The Furriers Joint Council denounced the extradition of James Wilson, Negro frameup victim, to a South Carolina chain gang and warned Gov. Byrnes that he will be held responsible for Wilson's personal safety.



GOV. BYRNES

Karl Mannerheim, friend of Hitler, who overthrew the Socialist government of Finland in 1917, killing 40,000 workers and peasants, and who led the Finnish army in attacking the Soviet Union at the outset of World War II with Nazi aid, and supported by the western powers, died at 83.

Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Workers Confederation of Latin America, protested to UN secretary-general Trygve Lie against the French government's closing of the Paris headquarters of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

A Negro worker who was beaten by two New York cops was awarded \$60,000 in damages by a jury in State Supreme Court. He is John Harvey Brown, who recovered consciousness in a hospital four days after the beating by patrolmen Jerry E. Hogan and John Tyson. ... The New York State Bar Association turned down a proposed "loyalty oath" for its 7,000 members.

The Soviet Union announced that it topped its 1950 quota for steel production by 2,500,000 tons, or 10 percent. It is second only to the U. S. as a steel producer.

Robert E. Bunker, last surviving child of the original Siamese Twins, died at 85 at Mount Airy, N. C. ... One of the Twins was the father of 12 children, the other of 11. ... Cecil Newman, editor of the Negro newspaper The Spokesman, of Minneapolis, criticized the Rep. A. C. Powell (D-NY) for his statement that he was laying aside his campaign against racial segregation in the armed forces "for the duration of the emergency."

Won't Help India

Honolulu transit workers ended a 35-day strike with a victory. The members of the Independent Transit Workers Union will get an eight-cent hourly pay boost, with an additional seven cents July 1. ... The United Automobile Workers signed a five-year contract with Hudson Motor Co., providing for a one-cent hourly increase and a four-cent boost each year for the next five years.

Bethlehem Steel Corp.'s net profits for 1950 were the highest in its history, soaring from the \$99,283,530 of the previous year to \$122,976,071.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee pigeonholed the Indian government's request for \$200,000,000 in food aid for the famine-stricken people of India. It was made clear that the action was in reprisal for the efforts of India's delegation in the UN to get a peaceful settlement of the Korean crisis.

Twenty Protestant Bishops and two Nobel Prize winners were among the 1,200 prominent Americans who urged every member of Congress to support repeal of the McCarran Act.

Three thousand Briggs workers at the Connor plant won a victory against speedup, despite the five-year pact UAW president Reuther foisted upon them. The company agreed to rehire 20 workers and their chief union steward and to return to the old standards of production.—R. F.

equivocation and compromise. The International Workers Order paid in full."

A large number of letters paid tribute to the Order's non-discriminatory operation. The records show it is the only insurance organization in America which charges Negro and white policy holders the same rates. It also covers workers on hazardous jobs without any advance in premium.

The IWO's state approved charter forbids discrimination against anyone for reason of race, creed, color, political opinion or national origin.

The insurance, sick benefits and burial rights of 162,000 members is at stake in this unprecedented court action.

Seek to Bar C.P.

BUTTE, Mont.—The Republican-controlled legislature, which has blocked passage of an FEPC measure, has moved toward adoption of three bills aimed at barring the Communist Party from the ballots in Montana. Rep. J. A. McElwain, co-author of the bills, is Republican majority leader in the State House. In a letter to him, Jack M. Lucid, state chairman of the Communist Party denounced the bills, which purportedly ban parties which advocate "force and violence." Lucid asserts that "the Communists do not advocate the forceful and violent overthrow of the government," and said that his party will test the legislation in court.

Delay Racketeer Trials; Press Frameup of Nelson

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.—Prosecuting authorities in this racket-ridden community are delaying the trials of more than 40 suspected numbers' racketeers while they frame the three Communist peace advocates in the Pittsburgh "sedition" trial.

The annual take of the numbers' racketeers in Pittsburgh and the rest of Allegheny county was estimated at \$100,000,000 by the Post-Gazette last summer.

Much of this money is used for fixing crooked political officials, declared the Post-Gazette.

This reporter dug up the scandal of the unfired 40 numbers suspects from court records while the "sedition" trial was in recess because of the illness of Judge Henry X. O'Brien.

I found that District Attorney William S. Rahauser has set no trial dates for the 40 alleged racketeers.

EIGHT of the numbers' suspects were indicted on the same day—October 17, 1950—on which Steve Nelson and Andy Onda, Pittsburgh Communist leaders, and James Dolsen, The Worker writer, were indicted.

The other numbers' suspects were indicted in the same October term of the Grand Jury in which the Communists were indicted.

Prosecutor Rahauser and his first assistant, Loran Lewis, have also delayed the trials of the great majority of the men indicted on charges of manslaughter, rape, burglary, pimping and other seri-

ous offenses in the same October term.

Lewis himself has been giving all of his time for months to the frameup of the three Communist leaders, who were arrested when they demanded the withdrawal of American troops from Korea.

This reporter found that the Rahauser-Lewis team had placed only a handful of numbers' racketeers on trial in this period. One could list them on his fingers. Most of them pleaded guilty and escaped with small fines.

The 40 suspected numbers' racketeers who are free on small bonds today, are less than half of one percent of the 10,000 men and women in the numbers' racket in Allegheny county.

An informal excuse has been offered for the delay in trying the 40 numbers' suspects.

THE EXCUSE is that the courts are too busy. It was explained that Judge Michael A. Musmanno of the Court of Common Pleas has been too busy with other activities to attend to his duties as a trial judge.

Judge Musmanno, it was pointed out, got a three-week leave of absence last summer and fall to campaign for the lieutenant governorship of Pennsylvania on an

anti-Communist and anti-peace platform.

Musmanno has also taken a week to testify in the "sedition" trial as an "expert" on "Communism" and war and peace issues. He will take another week and a half or longer on the witness stand. And he is drawing his pay of approximately \$300 a week as a trial judge while he absents himself from the court room as a prosecution witness.

THE ESTIMATE of 10,000 Allegheny county numbers' racketeers was given by the Post-Gazette. Some other estimates are higher.

The 40 numbers' suspects awaiting trial appear to be small timers. They were arrested as a meaningless gesture of "good government" during last year's political campaign.

The big shots in the numbers' racket were not bothered meanwhile.

Musmanno also admits that he spent many more hours of his judicial time in the last year "studying" Marx and Lenin, Dimitov and William Z. Foster and other Marxist writers. He has been culling sentences and phrases to introduce as "evidence" of "sedition" against Communists who sold the Marxists books.

Physicians forbade Judge O'Brien to attend court last week. He was taken to the hospital suffering from a swelling in the parathyroid gland near the ear. He was later taken home.

Something New in Levittown Long Island

By John Hudson Jones

The house at 180 Farm Road, Levittown, looks just like any of the others in that huge Nassau County development. Maybe it does outside, but inside something new has been added to the community—a Negro family.

Now the Cannons, Leroy and Mrs. Murdie Cannon, 26 and 23-years old, have no illusions about the owners of Levittown, and they said so. Seated together on their living room couch, both young, vigorous, and good looking, they were mostly interested in other people's housing problems and what they could do to help.

"I went on the Jan. 16 tenants delegation to Albany," Mrs. Cannon related. In the group that spoke to Nassau County Assemblywoman Mrs. Genesta M. Strong, Mrs. Cannon was spokesman. "I asked her if she'd vote to end discrimination in housing. She dodged the question saying she'd have to look at it from both sides."

LEVITTOWN was a lily-white community until one month ago when the Cannons bought their house from the previous owner. The management has consistently refused to sell or rent to Negroes. William Levitt, one of the controllers, even justified housing bias on Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's television program—and she agreed with him.

Four years ago, residents were obliged to sign a restrictive agreement barring Negro visitors, but of course permitting Negro domestic servants. Since then the clause has been eliminated from the leases and deeds but no Negroes have succeeded in getting applications.

Currently the Committee is supporting the fight of two white families, the Rosses and Novicks, against eviction. The management began eviction proceedings last

summer after they invited Negro children from near-by Hempstead to visit their's and other Levittown kids. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is defending the families in the courts.

EVERY SUNDAY the Committee goes from home to home canvassing the attitude of the white residents towards having Negro neighbors.

"The majority of those canvassed so far," declared a Committee spokesman, are against the eviction of the Ross and Novick families and are not opposed to Negroes living out here."

"Yes," put in Cannon, "I think that's why we've got to make the Committee out here bigger and better." He was referring to the Levittown Committee to End Discrimination. "We joined up when we first came." Cannon is also active in the Hempstead National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

AS FOR THE ATTITUDE of the neighbors, Mrs. Cannon said, "the people out here have treated us fine. I go shopping with a friend and the sales people treat me just like anyone else. I think if people could just get together without anyone telling what to do everyone would get along just fine." "We both feel very good about being able to find a home," Cannon said. "Before we had been living with friends in Bay-side, and you know how unsatisfactory that is."

During the interview the question of whether Cannon was a

veteran came up. "Yeah, I was in the Navy two years, 11 months, and 10 days!" We all laughed at his sharp memory.

Cannon operates a tailor and cleaning shop in nearby Elmont, and was concerned with the current war as it might affect him.

"I don't want any part of this foolish war," he declared with feeling. "How can we go over there and tell them what to do when over here a Negro can't even buy a home or rent a place to live where you want to? It just does not make sense to me!"

CIO Officials Help Bosses Steal Women Workers' Lunchtime

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Women textile workers in the New Bedford and Fall River mills are now being compelled to work eight hours straight without time for lunch.

This is the result of mill owners' demands to suspend the state law which made it compulsory for at least a half hour lunch period time within an eight-hour working period for women in industry.

The suspension of the law was announced by State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, John Delmonte, upon mill owners' demands with the active cooperation of CIO Textile Workers Union officials like Edward Doolan, Rieve—appointed Regional Director of the union in this area. Delmonte further announced that other mill owners in other textile centers can get the suspension of the law upon request.

Women textile workers were taken by surprise in the Hathaway mill in New Bedford as the mill bosses told them there would no longer be any lunch time and that

they would have to eat while working. Anger and indignation was especially sharp.

The Communist Party of Bristol County, comprising both textile cities of New Bedford and Fall River, through its secretary, Joseph C. Figueiredo, sent the following telegram to John Delmonte the Commissioner of Labor Labor at State House:

"We protest the taking away of time for lunch from the women textile workers. Working eight hours straight without even time for lunch means to further worsen the working conditions and further undermine the health of textile workers who are already suffering fatigue and nervous tensions due to the constant drive of textile mill owners for increased production through speeding and inhuman

work loads. We further protest your action and those who took it upon themselves to take away the lunch period time without even consulting the women textile workers on how they feel about such an important matter concerning them. We demand that immediate hearings take place in textile communities so that the workers and particularly the women textile workers may have the opportunity to express themselves on such an important matter and in the meantime restore the law for lunch periods."

Last summer textile mill owners appeared before the Labor and Industries Committee of the State Legislature demanding, among other things, doing away with the half hour lunch period for women. The Communist Party protested at that hearing and blocked the attempt to rob women of their lunch time at that time.

on the scoreboard by lester rodney

Is 104-68 Basketball?

WAS IT BASKETBALL when Tulane scored 68 the other night and still lost to Kentucky by 36 points? This 104-68 stuff sounds more like the pro scores. Call me a basketball reactionary, but I would rather see the game where Indiana beat Minnesota 32-26. For that matter I liked the game when the same Kentucky beat St. Johns 43-37. So did the crowd, come to think of it.

When those scores run up to the hundred mark and the losers score about 70 the game is unbalanced. It's all offense and no defense. At least not hardly enough.

It's worse with the pros, where they artificially build up the scores with a longer game and tired players, who forget defense.

At some of those fantastic pro games where the score is 110-98, there seems little point in a sports writer telling what happened until a few minutes before the end. Otherwise the story would just be "This guy scored, the other guy scored, this guy scored again, the other guy scored again." Maybe they ought to start the pro games with only five minutes left to go, so the goals would mean something.

Now we don't expect every basketball fan to agree with us on this. The subject is controversial. Some people like 14-12 slugfests in baseball and cold weather in winter. I like 3-2 games and hot weather all the time. As they used to say before Truman started handing things over to McCarthy and Mundt, it's a free country.

THERE ARE REASONS for the mounting of scores. The big change came when they stopped lining up at center after each goal and allowed the scored-on team to grab the ball out of the basket and hightail it back the other way. The ten second rule, requiring the team with the ball to bring it past midcourt, in that time, ended the leisurely all court tactics and masterly freezing such as the St. Johns Wonder Five used to beat CCNY 17-9.

The changes were good at the time. The balance had gone way over on the side of defense. For some years after the rules changed scoring stayed within reason, though going up. Defense was still a strong factor.

Now we find the rules unchanged and the scores mounting. That's something to think about. And if you start thinking out loud you're liable to say that the momentum of the pell mell rush for points may have carried some of the coaches along to the point where they are no longer teaching defense. Just thinking out loud...

I remember when Rhode Island State came to the Garden with the logical conclusion of the trend, wild all-out attack and a tip of the hat to defense. The writers said "It ain't basketball." But this year I've seen a few games (not all, mind you) that looked like Rhode Island State basketball to me!

IT'S SAID there's never much point in bringing up a beef unless you're prepared to throw out a constructive suggestion. Alright, here's one. For what it's worth, several old time players and current coaches think it's good.

Anyhow, it's simple enough. When team A scores a basket, the referee would handle the ball and let say five seconds elapse before giving it to the scored on team.

This would accomplish several things. A player who drives through for a layup shot and winds up five feet behind the court would have a chance to scramble back to the defense instead of watching the other team grab the ball right out of the basket and scoot downcourt against a now undermanned defense. As it is he is now often penalized for having been fast and skillful enough to drive under. It becomes a vicious circle in which defense takes a beating.

Just those few second pause would take some of the rat race out of the game, put some wind back into the players, and automatically restore more emphasis on all round ability and ball handling. Speed will still pay off, but so will skill and defense. Less shots will be taken, which means less scrambling underneath for the rebounds of haphazard shots, and hence less tipping in by the big guys underneath.

43-37. Doesn't that sound nice? Alright, make it 53-47. Or do you buy the big numbers?

100% Stock Dividend For Mellon's Gulf Oil

PITTSBURGH.—The giant Gulf Oil Corporation, Mellon-owned, is about to declare a 100 percent stock dividend as a means of distributing part of the \$475,748,317 surplus which had accumulated by the end of 1949.

The lucky owners of the 11,345,250 shares of its capital stock outstanding will get free of charge a new share for each share they now hold. The shares have a par value of \$25 but are quoted much higher on the stock exchange. The bulk of the shares are owned by various members of the Mellon family and close associates.

Gulf Oil Corp. is one of the most profitable of the huge companies which gouge the American consumers. It has repeatedly boosted the prices of its products. Millions of workers get the gas for their autos at its stations.

This Mellon-owned company is one of the biggest beneficiaries of a

war-preparedness economy. Every time a Korean village is wiped out it makes a fat profit. It sells enormous quantities of high octane gas to the Air Force.

Pittsburgh Steel Co., also a Mellon-controlled company, has contributed its mite to keep the family and its hangers-on out of poverty by declaring a \$25 cash dividend on its Class A 5 percent preferred stock. This makes up for past years in which the 5 percent guaranteed return was not made.

Of course, the Mellons would be shocked if their workers should put in a claim for payment of living standard wages during past years when employment was irregular and they had to live on beans and cabbage.

CIO Rail Workers Threaten Strike Despite Seizure

PITTSBURGH.—The CIO United Railroad Workers union has renewed its threat of a strike on the Alleghenya & Southern Railroad despite the official seizure of the line by the Army Jan. 24, which blocked a strike set for that date.

Negotiations over the union's demand for a 20 percent wage increase plus bonus and incentive pay changes had broken down after months of negotiations. Charles T. Gilman, international union representative, reported these demands have been dropped in favor of a straight 16-cent an hour hike. The company refuses to give more than 12 cents.

The railroad is a short connecting line for the Alleghenya Works of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. A strike would cripple production at the plant.

When the Alleghenya line was seized, the Army also took over the Monongahela Connecting Railroad, a short line servicing the J & L Pittsburgh plants. Seizure of the latter followed on a few hours work stoppage Jan. 20 by some 80 members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen over violations by the company of an agreement.

The Army seizure is based on President Truman's declaration of

a national emergency and the Army's position that the shutdown of the J & L plants, which would follow strikes on these connecting lines, would seriously jeopardize production of steel for its war needs. The government's action leaves the workers on these two lines "holding the bag" while the big steel company continues to pile up record-breaking profits, relieved of having to settle with the men.

Canonsburg Can Workers Win Raise

CANONSBURG, Pa.—The 375 workers of the Continental Can Co. local plant have returned to work with the settlement on a national basis of the strike against the company.

The walkout started Jan. 23 as a demonstration to speed up nationwide negotiations in New York. The firm had offered a raise of only seven cents an hour.

An eight-day strike of 35 production workers here at the National Metal Products Co. plant ended with a 14½-cent hourly raise.

Workers in one of the welding units of the local Pennsylvania Transformer Co. plant struck in a wage dispute the week before last.

Pittsburgh Labor News

Miners Suspicious Of "Freeze"

PITTSBURGH.—Strikes involving 5,000 miners over layoffs in violation of seniority regulations have ended. Disputed issues are to be handled in negotiations by the district officers of the United Mineworkers Union.

Miners generally are suspicious of wage freeze plans. They remember the way the Truman administration repeatedly gave them "the works," the huge fines imposed on their union, the broken promises of Truman's representatives during the interminable negotiations over wages.

Brewery Workers Hit

The sudden government freeze effected a strike of 1,200 brewery workers who walked off the job Jan. 25 for a substantial wage increase before the anticipated wage "freeze." Of the 12 breweries involved, four were struck.

The companies had offered a 15-cent an hour raise together with what they estimated at another five-cents an hour equivalent in old-age benefits. The union had demanded a raise of 30-cents an hour, according to reports.

A telegram from Carl Feller, managing director of the international union, which is affiliated to the CIO, ordered the strikers back to work on the ground that their walkout was unauthorized and in violation of the contract. Though posted at the plant gates, the workers ignored the instructions.

The plants struck were those of the Pittsburgh Brewing Co. here, the Fort Pitt Brewing Co. Sharps-

burg and Jeannette plants, and the Duquesne Brewing Co. local plant and one in Carnegie.

Gas Workers Win 13-Cent Hourly Hike

Meter men and other service workers of the Equitable Gas Co. accepted a company offer of a 13 cent an hour at a state Labor Relations Board election. The raise is retroactive to Dec. 1. The new contract for three years contains an annual wage-reopening provision. Local 1205 of District 50, of the United Mineworkers Union, represented the workers.

Post-Gazette Ups Circulators Pay

In a new agreement with the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, 80 employees in the circulation department got wage boosts ranging from \$2 to \$4 weekly. The workers were represented by Chapter One of the Pittsburgh Newspaper Alliance, AFL.

Steelworkers Vote For Union Shop

AMBRIDGE, Pa.—By a vote of 2,302 to 94 in a National Labor Relations Board election, employees of the A. M. Byers Co. have authorized the CIO United Steelworkers Union to negotiate with the company for a union shop in its local plant and one in Pittsburgh.

Wycoff Steel Co. workers in a similar election voted 229 to 8, with 30 not voting, for a like authorization.

YOUTH LEAGUE RAPS DRAFT

PITTSBURGH.—The Labor Youth League of Western Pennsylvania has declared its opposition to the drafting of 18-year-olds and Universal Military Training. It condemned Gen. Hershey's call for what it terms "a generation of killers." The leaflet calls for immediate withdrawal of American troops from Korea and a peaceful settlement with People's China.

The League circular recalls that the three Communist leaders now on trial in Pittsburgh for alleged sedition — Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and James H. Dolsen — opposed the UMT when it was proposed in 1947, as they later opposed the "Police Action" against the Koreans last June, demanding then that the American troops be

withdrawn.

This January, the leaflet points out, U. S. Senator Taft and ex-President Herbert Hoover both demanded American troops leave Korea.

The three Communists are facing 20-year jail sentences for "sedition" in having made this stand before these two leading Republican politicians changed their mind on the matter. Taft and Hoover, of course, are not standing trial.

The League charges that the state anti-sedition law is being used "as a club to silence the people of Pennsylvania," but predicts that neither the defendants nor the American people will be silenced "since there is too much at stake."

A & P Clerks Get Wage Increase

Sales clerks in 150 A&P stores in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio gained increases estimated by the AFL Amalgamated Food Employees union, Local 590, to total about \$10,000 a week in a new agreement.

Insist Penn Railroad Rehire 70 Truckers

PITTSBURGH.—The AFL Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has filed a suit in Federal Court here to compel the Pennsylvania Railroad to comply with an order of the National Railway Adjustment Board in 1949 requiring reinstatement of 70 truckers fired in Philadelphia in 1946.

The company contract with the union in 1942 prohibited elimination of any jobs then existing for members of the union. The suit charges that in 1946 the company farmed out its trucking work in Philadelphia to a private contractor, at the same time dismissing the 70 truckers.

The railroad refused to carry out the Railway Adjustment Board's order for reemployment of the 70. The union demands a court order for such reinstatement, together with payment of back wages in full and costs of the suit.

Tie Up McKees Rocks Plant

McKEES ROCKS, Pa.—The Taylor-Wilson Manufacturing Co. plant was closed in a strike of 80 production workers for a wage increase before the wage-freeze threat. They are represented by CIO United Steelworkers Local 3939.

Johnstown Workers Get 6 Percent Hike

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—In a new contract to May 25, next year, 2,300 workers of the Pennsylvania Electric Co. got a six percent wage hike, retroactive to Jan. 20. The employees were represented by the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Mothers Rap A-bomb Drills

(Continued from Page 1)

is not preparedness but insanity, an insanity we do not wish to see reflected in our children.

"Are we to feed and clothe and warm our children, take them to the eye doctor and the dentist and nose and throat specialist and have the school program for civilian defense send them to mental institutions?"

The mothers proposed a minimum of "safety drills" and a city-wide regulation of these drills.

"WE FEEL THAT the constant repetition and the lengthening of the time spent sitting huddled together waiting for an atomic explosion leads to an acceptance of the idea of the inevitability of atomic warfare. This will lead to a conditioned calmness in a crisis but rather to a conditioned neurosis on a mass scale. We mothers are already appalled at the nervous reaction our children are showing as a result of these drills."

"We propose, as mothers of children in school, that the educators in this city turn their energies toward fighting for the funds denied them by the plans for war, the funds needed for more schools, more teachers, higher salaries for teachers; to fight for that expansion necessary to meet the growing demands of our juvenile population."

"We propose a program of education toward peace and friendship with the peoples of all countries. Such a program if carried out would ensure our children a healthy, happy childhood and a future at peace."

Union a Fighting Organization, Not Law Agency Says Shop Paper

BETHLEHEM.—C. B. Newell, District Director, CIO United Steelworkers, issue a document Jan. 17 which he calls "a system which will provide a smooth-running procedure for handling grievances."

We Communists believe that Newell's plan, instead of being a fighting policy and procedure for winning grievances is a "smooth-running procedure" for closing out grievances in line with President Truman's National Emergency.

C. B. Newell's plan excludes the shop steward from third step grievances.

WE BELIEVE the shop steward should be called in. Third step grievances have been won because the shop steward was able to go back to his department from a third step meeting, organize a fighting spirit among the men on the basis of the company's arrogance and force the company to give in.

Newell proposes that "the whole and complete responsibility for handling grievances in the fourth step and arbitration is that of the international union." He states that if a grievance is

"dropped in the fourth step, the steward and aggrieved will be so notified."

Communists believe that the steward and aggrieved should be consulted BEFORE a grievance is dropped, that they should be close to the grievance through every step. The local union to which the rank and file are closest, should have responsibility through every step.

NEWELL SAYS that the International Representative, after the third step, "will assume responsibility in much the same fashion as does a lawyer when representing a client and trying a case in court."

It is our opinion that a union is not a legal aid society, but a militant organization of workers, and that the job of the International Representative is to lead organized struggles against the company is the only way to guar-

antee winning grievances.

C. B. Newell warns against any such struggles in his only mention of strikes:

"If we went on strike for every case we arbitrate, almost nobody would ever receive a full pay check. Many would get no pay at all."

Then Newell explains why most cases should not even go to arbitration.

"Not just in money should our victories be measured, but other considerations such as principle, prestige, strategy, making a record are important."

WE COMMUNISTS believe that steelworkers should not rely on arbitration to win grievances, since arbitrators have to be agreed to by the company. Grievances should be won at lower steps, whenever possible, by militant struggle.

However, Communists believe that when a union contract has arbitration as a last grievance step, the money, job conditions, and

protection are the main "principle, prestige, strategy and record" that the rank and file are interested in and should be the main consideration in whether or not to arbitrate a case.

We Communists agree with C. B. Newell that changes are needed in the grievance procedure, but they should not be to tie it in with the Truman war program and the economy speedup schemes

WE PROPOSE:

1) Winning grievances by organized struggle against the company, interpreting the contract in favor of steelworkers

2) Winning a better contract at the end of this year

3) Having a union policy against war program of wage freeze, no strikes, higher taxes, prices and profits and cutting out overtime pay after 40 hours.

(Reprinted from the Bethlehem Steelworker, published by the Communist Party of Lehigh Valley)



**NEW JERSEY
EDITION**

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1941, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

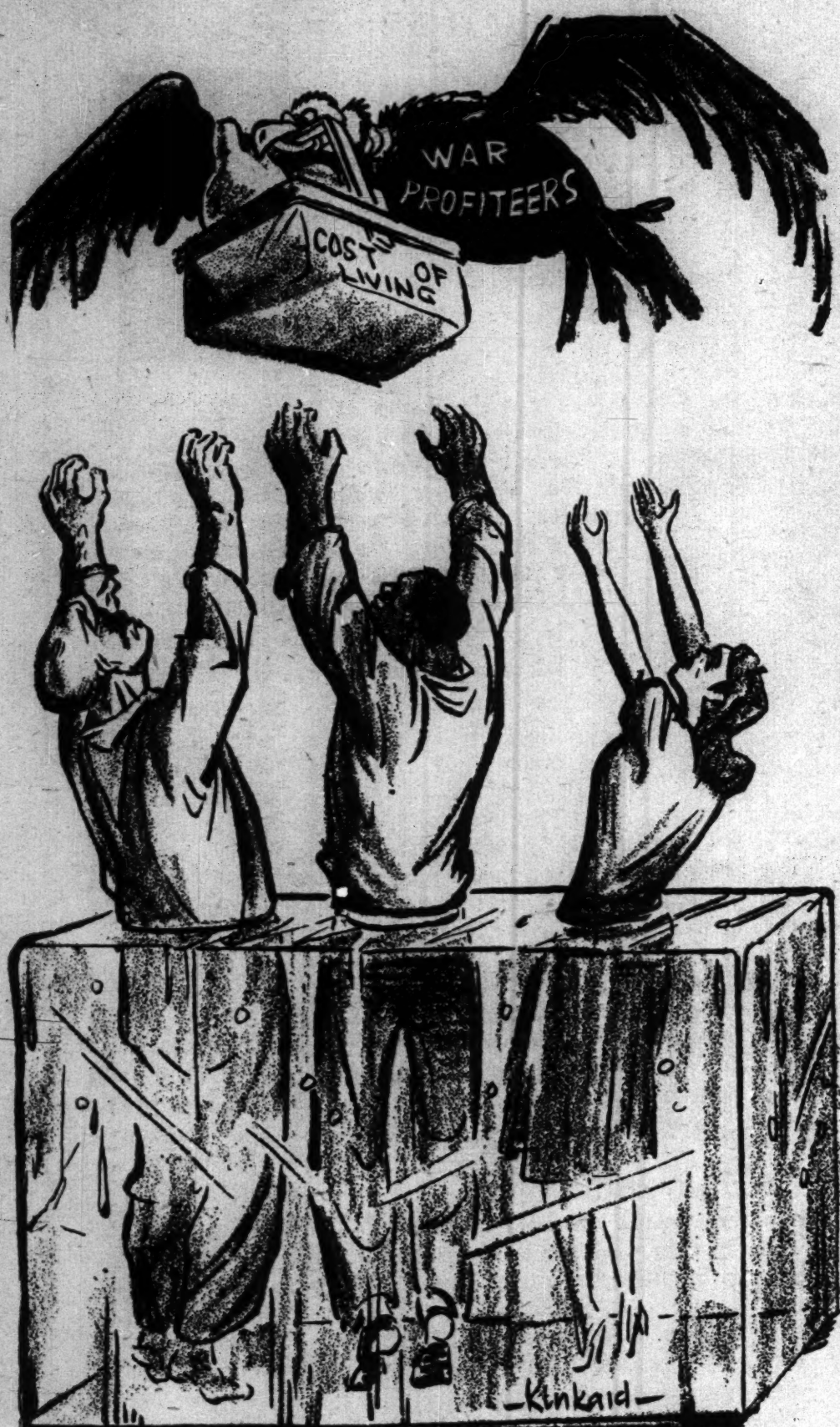
Vol. XVI, No. 5

February 4, 1951

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

FREEZE!



**Delegation
of 500 in
11th Hr. Move
to Save
Martinsville 7**

OPPOSITION MOUNTS ON EDICT TO FREEZE PAY

— See Page 3 —

Worker Sub-Getters Set Higher Goals

Communist Party organizations throughout the country have increased goals in their campaign to aid the circulation of The Worker from 21,000 subscriptions to more than 31,000.

The campaign is scheduled to run until Feb. 25, which marks the 70th birthday of William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party.

The hike of 50 percent in subscription goals was determined upon by various state organizations as experience proved that people were eager to get the paper because of its message for peace, civil rights and the economic welfare of the mass of Americans.

★
THE NEW GOALS were also viewed as an answer to the efforts of pro-fascist, pro-war elements to try to suppress the paper through strong-armed, storm trooper methods.

New York Communists took the lead in the campaign by jacking up their targets from 10,000 to 18,000. They were followed by Philadelphia and New Jersey, which increased theirs from 1,200 to 1,500 each; by Massachusetts, which went from 750 to 900; by Wisconsin, which raised its goal from 200 to 300.

In Michigan, a conference of The Worker builders decided to obtain 1,000 subs and a bundle order of 2,000 papers regularly. The Ohio District convention of the Party pledged 500 subs within one week.

★
ILLINOIS COMMUNISTS, with a goal of 2,200, informed The Worker last week they intended to get a thousand subs in a week's time. By Tuesday of this week, they wired they had obtained them.

As of Jan. 29, county organizations in New York reported they had obtained more than 6,000 subs, or better than a third of their total goal. Of these, 2,700, or nearly half, had been gotten in the five days between the time they decided to raise their goals and last Sunday night.

Not all had been turned into The Worker business office by Monday, and hence are not fully reported in the table (see page 6). Among the 6,000 were also a few hundred "home delivery" subscriptions, also not reflected in the table.

LEAD in the New York drive was taken by Brooklyn, which collected more than 1,500 subscriptions, to hit a total of 3,000—or half of its goal of 6,000. Manhattan Communists collected some 700 subscriptions, to reach a figure of close to 2,000; while Bronx hit 750 and Queens came close to 300.

Upstate, the drive was just getting under way this week.

The Kings Highway section of Brooklyn, with a goal of 275 for the entire campaign, became the first Communist section to complete its goal in the nation last Sunday. Its members, working throughout the week, made a determined drive to finish last Sunday, and had the job done by 11 p.m. in the evening. They garnered 203 subs during the week, 135 of them over the week-end.

Charles Loman, the county's organizational secretary, attributed the success of the campaign there thus far to the fact the Party's membership had organized itself to get the paper to large numbers of people, and had received a ready response from them.

★
BROOKLYN'S experience, he declared, indicated that earlier goals and estimates of what could be achieved in the campaign were outmoded in that they had not taken into account the powerful peace moods of the people.

He paid special tribute to the youth in the Communist Party for acting as sparkplugs in several sections.

He also declared that part of the success in his county could be attributed to the determination with which sections of the Party worked to carry through goals for the week which they had set for themselves.

On Sunday evening, when it became evident that the county had obtained the 1,500 subs for the week it had previously set as its goal, County chairman Ben Davis wired radio commentator Drew Pearson, challenging him to report the fact on his regular Sunday broadcast. A week earlier, Pearson had "predicted" The Worker would go out of business in 60 days. The radio commentator did not respond to Davis' wire.

**Tenants, Labor Rally
To Block Rent Hike**

— See Page 3 —

— See Back Page —

CHINA HONORS ITS WOMEN WORKERS



Government leaders honored China's best workers and peasants at a Peking conference of the All China Federation of Labor. Heroines among the delegations (left to right): Jung Kuan-shiu (peasant), Li Feng-lien (worker), Liang Chun (agricultural worker), Chao Kwei-lan (worker), Tien Kwei-ying (worker), Ting Chih-hwei (army), Ho Kuo-shiu (peasant).

Something New in Levittown, Long Island

By John Hudson Jones

The house at 180 Farm Road, Levittown, looks just like any of the others in that huge Nassau County development. Maybe it does outside, but inside something new has been added to the community—a Negro family.

Now the Cannons, Leroy and Mrs. Murdie Cannon, 26 and 23-years old, have no illusions about the owners of Levittown, and they said so. Seated together on their living room couch, both young, vigorous, and good looking, they were mostly interested in other people's housing problems and what they could do to help.

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Currently the Committee is supporting the fight of two white

families, the Rosses and Novicks, against eviction. The management began eviction proceedings last summer after they invited Negro children from near-by Hempstead to visit their's and other Levittown kids. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is defending the families in the courts.

EVERY SUNDAY the Committee goes from home to home canvassing the attitude of the white residents towards having Negro neighbors.

"The majority of those canvassed so far," declared a Committee spokesman, are against the eviction of the Ross and Novick families and are not opposed to Negroes living out here."

AS FOR THE ATTITUDE of the neighbors, Mrs. Cannon said,

"the people out here have treated us fine. I go shopping with a friend and the sales people treat me just like anyone else. I think if people could just get together without anyone telling what to do everyone would get along just fine." "We both feel very good about being able to find a home," Cannon said. "Before we had been living with friends in Bay-side, and you know how unsatisfactory that is."

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"I don't want any part of this foolish war," he declared with feeling. "How can we go over there and tell them what to do when over here a Negro can't even buy a home or rent a place to live where you want to? It just does not make sense to me!"

Peoples Drama to Feature Salute to Negro History Week

One of the features of the Salute to Negro History Week Brotherhood Festival at People's Drama Theatre, 212 Eldridge St., next Sunday afternoon, Feb. 11 at 3 p.m., will be the rendition by

singers Al Moss, Charles Riley and Mort Freeman, of the famed Negro Song of Protest "Death House Blues," which helped organize forces for the struggle for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and

which is just as applicable today in the cause of the Martinsville Seven, current victims of the same vicious frame-up charges.

Other artists on this annual program of songs and dances of the Negro, Jewish and Chinese people are Edith Segal, Choe-li Chi and Frank Silvera of the cast of Nat Turner, who will be master of ceremonies. Tickets \$1.20 at People Drama Theatre, Gr 5-3838 and at bookstores.

'What the IWO Means to Me'

Members Laud Fraternal Order Gov. Dewey Is Trying to Ban

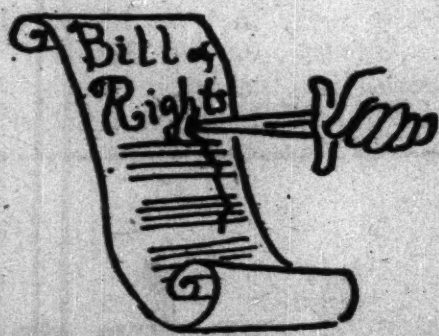
By Harry Raymond

Activities of members of the International Workers Order on behalf of the nine Scottsboro, Ala., Negro youths and the victims of Spanish fascism were cited in New York Supreme Court as reasons for scrapping \$110,000,000 in insurance policies held by 162,000 IWO members.

These activities, according to George Powers, Queens County Liberal Party vice-chairman and government fingerman in the State Insurance Department's liquidation proceedings against the IWO, were "proof" that the IWO was part of a "Communist plot," organized and directed against the state of New York by Communists.

Trial of the case opened Monday before Justice Henry Clay Greenberg.

RAPHAEL WEISSMAN, defense attorney, charged that action against the IWO by Gov. Dewey's Supt. of Insurance Alfred J. Boh-



linger was brought on "illegal grounds" for "political purposes." The defense further charged that:

• Members of the IWO are being forced to leave the insurance company of their choice and seek commercial insurance against their will.

• IWO property is being made subject to confiscation by an action which charges no commission of crime.

• The un-American doctrine of guilt by association is being applied to property rights.

• An appointee of the Dewey Administration has taken over the dread powers of property seizure and is acting as a censor of the organization.

• If action against the IWO is successful, the property and assets of no democratic organization will be safe. The action opens the way for other government agencies to apply the same drastic action

Scanning the News

Fascists Pouring In

Thousands of European and Asian fascists, with a large number from Gen. Wladyslaw Anders' anti-Semitic army, are being smuggled by the government into the United States. Some 30,000 of Anders' 100,000-man army are former Hitler German soldiers. Authorization has been granted for 18,000 more of Anders' soldiers to follow the bulk of his troops already there or in Canada. . . .

Police Commissioner Murphy is using his "Narcotics Squad" to terrorize New York's Negro communities under the pretext of hunting for "dope dens." . . . The Maryland Communist Party hailed as a victory for the vast majority of the people of Cumberland, the judicial ruling invalidating that city's ordinance requiring all "Communists" to register. . . .

The Chrysler Corp. said it will lay off 1,700 workers at its Evansville, Ind., plant, March 1, while the plant retools for a war contract. . . .

Hold Byrnes Responsible

The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star charged that the Truman government has concluded a treaty with fascist Franco under which 100 military airports are being built in Spain. . . . The Furriers Joint Council denounced the extradition of James Wilson, Negro frameup victim, to a South Carolina chain gang and warned Gov. Byrnes that he will be held responsible for Wilson's personal safety. . . .

Karl Mannerheim, friend of Hitler, who overthrew the Socialist government of Finland in 1917, killing 40,000 workers and peasants, and who led the Finnish army in attacking the Soviet Union at the outset of World War II with Nazi aid, and supported by the western powers, died at 83. . . .

Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Workers Confederation of Latin America, protested to UN secretary-general Trygve Lie against the French government's closing of the Paris headquarters of the World Federation of Trade Unions. . . .

A Negro worker who was beaten by two New York cops was awarded \$60,000 in damages by a jury in State Supreme Court. He is John Harvey Brown, who recovered consciousness in a hospital four days after the beating by patrolmen Jerry E. Hogan and John Tyson. . . . The New York State Bar Association turned down a proposed "loyalty oath" for its 7,000 members.

The Soviet Union announced that it topped its 1950 quota for steel production by 2,500,000 tons, or 10 percent. It is second only to the U. S. as a steel producer. . . .

Robert E. Bunker, last surviving child of the original Siamese Twins, died at 85 at Mount Airy, N. C. . . . One of the Twins was the father of 12 children, the other of 11. . . . Cecil Newman, editor of the Negro newspaper The Spokesman, of Minneapolis, criticized the Rep. A. C. Powell (D-NY) for his statement that he was laying aside his campaign against racial segregation in the armed forces "for the duration of the emergency." . . .

Won't Help India

Honolulu transit workers ended a 35-day strike with a victory. The members of the independent Transit Workers Union will get an eight-cent hourly pay boost, with an additional seven cents July 1. . . . The United Automobile Workers signed a five-year contract with Hudson Motor Co., providing for a one-cent hourly increase and a four-cent boost each year for the next five years. . . .

Bethlehem Steel Corp.'s net profits for 1950 were the highest in its history, soaring from the \$99,283,530 of the previous year to \$122,976,071. . . .

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee pigeonholed the Indian government's request for \$200,000,000 in food aid for the famine-stricken people of India. It was made clear that the action was in reprisal for the efforts of India's delegation in the UN to get a peaceful settlement of the Korean crisis. . . .

Twenty Protestant Bishops and two Nobel Prize winners were among the 1,200 prominent Americans who urged every member of Congress to support repeal of the McCarran Act.

to other groups.

THIS ORGANIZATION which the Dewey administration is seeking to destroy by action in the court is best described by the written protests of IWO members and lodges. A typical letter:

"Last Saturday, the hospitaler (IWO lodge officer who regularly visits the sick) of my lodge No. 711 paid me a visit at my home. This visit was no surprise as he and other members have been doing since April and also visited me regularly before that for four years while I was in the hospital. They never came empty handed. The surprise of this visit was that he handed me a check for \$50 from the main office welfare fund."

The writer of the letter, paraplegic with two growing sons, recalls that his lodge had advanced money to a member to start a small business and that "no interest and no time limit was put on the loan."

AN IWO MEMBER in Berkeley, Cal., protested with "every degree of indignation and anger"

against the insurance commissioners' "wholly unjustified action against the reputation and property of the International Workers Order. He gave this picture of the IWO's insurance practices:

"In the course of my employment some years ago, I sustained a major and permanent crippling injury. My employer's insurance carrier refused payment on the claim amid a fog of perjury, equivocation and compromise. The International Workers Order paid in full."

A large number of letters paid tribute to the Order's non-discriminatory operation. The records show it is the only insurance organization in America which charges Negro and white policy holders the same rates. It also covers workers on hazardous jobs without any advance in premium.

The IWO's state approved charter forbids discrimination against anyone for reason of race, creed, color, political opinion or national origin.

The insurance, sick benefits and burial rights of 162,000 members is at stake in this unprecedented court action.

New Trial Opens Mon. For Trenton Negroes

By Abner W. Berry

On Monday morning, Feb. 5, just three years since the first of their number was arrested, six Trenton Negroes will go on trial a second time on a framed-up murder charge.

The six men who have spent nearly half of their three years in jail in the death cell of the Mercer County jail are Collis English, 25-year-old Navy veteran; Horace Wilson, 37; Ralph Cooper, 25; James Thorpe, 26; James MacKenzie, 26, and McKinley Forrest, 38.

The case, called a "Northern Scottsboro," grew out of the slaying of William Horner, a 73-year-old furniture dealer in Trenton Jan. 27, 1948. Police picked up the six Negroes, third-degree statements from some of them and the prosecution and court railroaded them to death sentences.

At the end of a nine-week, \$50,000 trial on Aug. 6, 1948, Mercer County's longest and most expensive, the six Negroes were sentenced to die on Sept. 19, 1948. An automatic appeal saved the defendants' lives, and later a mass protest movement forced a reversal of the lower court by the State Supreme Court.

THE CIVIL Right Congress attorneys, who handled the appeal found so many irregularities on the part of the court and the clear indication of frame up in the handling of the case by the police and the prosecution that the state high court had to cite trial judge Charles P. Hutchinson's error in its reversal. During the trial, po-

lice and prosecution, it was revealed, collaborated in suppressing evidence and were accused of arresting and hounding out of town a defense witness.

Subsequently, attorneys William L. Patterson and Emmanuel Bloch were barred by New Jersey courts from representing three of the defendants.

Both Patterson and Bloch withdrew from the case and the three defendants they represented sought to get Charles P. Howard, the well known Negro attorney, as a counsel. The court refused to allow Howard to represent them on the grounds that he had been associated with organizations listed as "subversive" by the U. S. Attorney General. Howard is a leader in the Progressive Party and was a delegate to the recent Warsaw World Peace Congress.

In the trial which begins Monday, the Philadelphia Negro attorney, Raymond Pace Alexander, will act as chief defense counsel. He will be assisted by Arthur Garfield Hays, ex-judge George Pelletiere, of Trenton, and others.

County Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe, who handled the case in 1948, will again represent the State of New Jersey. Superior Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley will pre-

Communist Blasts Dewey Farce at LIRR Hearing

MINEOLA, L. I.—Gov. Dewey's Long Island Railroad Commission held a "public hearing" in the high school here last Friday. It was a "public hearing," mind you, but half of the assembled 600 were politicians, a goodly number of whom came and left in

police cars. These politicians occupied the entire front section of the auditorium and compelled the few real representatives of the public to scramble for seats in the rear.

The real representatives of the public were indeed present. They represented organizations of commuters and the railroad workers. They have neither hydroplanes to American Labor Party and the Communist Party.

Among them was James Tormey, chairman of the Queens County Communist Party, who said, after he had finally gotten the floor and before he had been interrupted: "Most of the people who use the Long Island are workers, Negro and white, small business and professional people. They have neither hydroplane to fly them to the foot of Wall Street nor liveried chauffeurs to drive them to the city. They must have a safe, decent, rapid, low-cost transit system. And the Authority Plan does not guarantee those elements."

Said Henry Doliner, executive secretary of the Nassau-Suffolk ALP: "The people of Long Island are not so much concerned with created, government-sponsored body—whether it is called an Authority or something else—as they are with the fundamental questions of safety, efficiency and comfort at the lowest possible cost to commuter and taxpayer."

Said an unidentified, irate commuter, after nearly two hours of harangues by the politicians: "When the hell are these politicians going to stop talking and let the commuters get a chance?"

For the organizers and masterminds of this "public hearing" had contrived to allow the public full freedom to hear, while reserving to themselves all the freedom to speak. They included as chairman Robert Patterson, former secretary of war; Robert Moses; J. Russell Sprague, GOP boss of Nassau County who was responsible for Dewey's presidential nomination in 1948; and Corporation Council McGrath, who brought Mayor Impellitteri's blessings for the Dewey plan.

Patterson wielded the first knife—for more than an hour. He heaped fulsome praise on the Dewey "Transit Authority" proposal to take over the railroad, issue tax-exempt bonds (what a bonanza for some investment trust!) and, of course, take all this out of the pockets of the commuters to the tune of a 20 percent fare hike.

Then the other knife-wielders joined in. But not a word about the real responsibility for the catastrophes which had killed more than 100 people, injured seriously hundreds more.

The moment finally came when the platform committee could no longer avoid letting James Tormey speak. They huddled briefly, and the chairman announced a "Mr. Tormey" would speak. No titles for Mr. Tormey although everyone else had been introduced and identified. Then, at 10:55 p.m. the

Communist spokesman took the mike.

"A governor who is so exercised about the mythical threat of an atom bombing should have recognized long ago that the rolling coffins of the Long Island Railroad constitutes not an obscure and future menace, but a clear and present danger to the lives of the commuters of Long Island," said Tormey. It was the Dewey Administration, he went on, which was really responsible, really guilty in the death of the commuters.

But stop! Chairman Patterson interrupts at the end of one minute of Tormey's speech. All other speakers have had 10 minutes; many have taken more . . . and without interruption. But not in this case. Bedlam ensues. A score of hecklers scattered among the politicians began operations for Patterson said: "Mr. Tormey, you can have two more minutes."

"It is amazing," said Tormey, "that accidents were not even more frequent, considering the working conditions . . . Benjamin Pokorney, the motorman killed in the Thanksgiving Eve accident had worked the first 22 days of November without a day off and had worked up to 12 hours a day . . . Conditions of utter discrimination against Negro workers on the Long Island prevail . . . we prefer New York

State ownership to either private ownership or its slightly disguised relative, the 'Authority' plan . . ."

But thanks to the radio, the people of Long Island heard their true representative. They know now that Dewey's "public hearing" was a fraud. They will continue to fight for safe transportation at no higher fares; immediate improvement of working conditions of railroad workers, including the upgrading of Negro workers; prompt payment of compensation to relatives of the dead and to injured commuters, to the tune of approximately \$9 million; condemnation proceedings to declare the "bankrupt" railroad valueless, so as to facilitate the taking over of its ownership and management by New York State.

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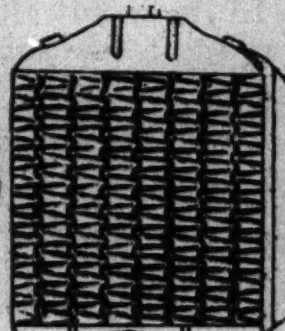
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STATE NEARS 50% MARK IN ALL-OUT WORKER SUB DRIVE

NEWARK—A one-day mobilization of 144 New Jersey Worker Builders brought in a banner crop of 137 subscriptions last Sunday, raising the state level to 552—just 48 short of the 50 percent mark pledged last week.

One county organization—Farm—broke through with 62 percent of its goal and pledged 100 percent completion by Feb. 11, date of the statewide Lincoln's Birthday mass meeting in Newark.

John F. Norman, state press director, said he had "full confidence" based on last Sunday's mobiliza-

tion spirit—that the state's entire Worker-readership will rapidly catch up with the lag in the drive and push it over the top as Jersey's answer to the tin-pot politicians who are trying to muzzle the people's voice for peace.

Incomplete county standings were:

FARM, 95, or 62% of its goal of 152; ESSEX, 200, or 46% of 421; PASSAIC, 64, or 45% of 143; HUDSON, 65, or 35% of 187; MIDDLESEX, 14, or 29% of 52; CAMDEN, 51, or 28% of 185; UNION, 31, or 26% of 119; MERCER, 31, 18% of 169.

N. J. CIO Protests Free Speech Arrests

NEWARK—New Jersey's two largest CIO bodies—the state CIO Council and the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council—this week joined statewide protests at the wave of anti-free speech arrests that has swept North Jersey. CIO statements were released the day

before 10 members of the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress were bound over to the Union County Grand Jury on charges of violating a 1918 "subversion" statute. The charges, filed by an Elizabeth city cop, were based solely on their dis-

tribution of a CRC leaflet protesting the arrest of a World War II veteran who distributed a Communist Party peace leaflet at the Singer Mfg. Co. plant in Elizabeth.

Declared the New Jersey and Newark CIO councils: "Democracy cannot survive when a police commissioner and a police magistrate decide what the American people shall and shall not read or hear."

The CIO bodies drew a connection between arrests and the invasion of a Negro church by two Newark cops, adn said: "It is a paradox of a high order to see police commissioners, city magistrates and cops on the beat violating our constitution in the name of democracy."

Pointing out that Ewald Sandner, CIO regional director, had also been molested by Newark cops last week while distributing IUE-CIO literature, the CIO resolution declared: "It is perfectly obvious that our traditional American civil liberties of free speech and free press are being periled today by the current anti-Communist hysteria."

BAIL for the CRC 10 was set at \$1,500 each by acting Muni-

pal Judge John Glennon. The total of \$15,000—plus \$180 in fines and court costs for an additional "disorderly conduct" charge—was raised in less than four hours by property owners, who put up their homes to guarantee bail.

Glennon's decision brought to \$34,500 the bail levied on 14 Jerseyites now being charged with "subversion" for distributing peace or civil rights leaflets in Elizabeth, Linden and Newark.

Following through a pattern set by Elizabeth Police Judge McGuire and Newark Police Judge Cooper, Glennon based his judgment on the principle of guilt by association since, he said, the defendants were "apparently members of the CRC."

A tense courtroom heard the acting police judge deliver a pompous written opinion brushing aside the grave constitutional questions involved. Unable to find anything "subversive" in the leaflet, Glennon said he found it most sinister that "the defendants arose at an early hour, not at all spontaneously, and traveled great distances on an inclement morning to one of our great industrial plants" to distribute the civil rights circular.

CRC Urges Public Attend Trenton 6 Trial Monday

"The Civil Rights Congress will not let up the fight until all the men are free." That was the statement this week of Joseph Squires, chairman of the CRC Committee to Free the Trenton Six, as the framed Negroes faced their second trial for a murder they did not commit.

From Elizabeth city jail, meanwhile, CRC state executive secretary Lewis Moroze—awaiting release on a habeas corpus writ to test the arrest of 10 CRC leaflet distributors—issued a call for a large turnout of interested citizens at the Trenton Six trial opening

Monday, Feb. 5, at 10 a.m. in Mercer County Courthouse, S. Broad and Markets Sts., Trenton.

Moroze's call was underscored by Squires, who said: "The new trial will not automatically guarantee justice. Willie McGee faces death after four trials. Only the people can prevent another frame-

up. In a recent decision Judge Freund stated, 'The towering enemy of political corruption is publicity.' We shall, therefore, focus the spotlight of public concern on the courtroom starting Feb. 5 to guarantee that the worst form of political corruption—jimmie justice—does not strike again."

RECOUNTING the brilliant worldwide campaign waged by CRC that brought the framed men the support of the NAACP, Civil Liberties Union, CIO and leading citizens now associated with the men's defense, Squires pointed out:

"The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that Judge Hutchinson, the trial judge, was in 'error' in arbitrarily removing the CRC attorneys. However, the State of New Jersey cunningly wanted to prolong the fight for the freedom of the men by causing a two year legal battle on the question of the attorneys. To prevent this maneuver and in the interest of speeding up the fight to free the innocent men and only after adequate substitute counsel was guaranteed, the CRC attorneys withdrew from the legal aspects of the case."

"The refusal of the State of New Jersey to reinstate the attorneys and the refusal of the new trial judge to permit the eminent Negro attorney, Charles P. Howard, to represent the men, are further proof of the State's desire to frame the innocent men. The new battery of eminent counsel, therefore, needs the support of the people of the State and throughout the country who are determined to rid the country of legal lynchings of mv people."

"We shall continue to bring the facts to the public. We do this in the finest traditions of American justice which calls for a public trial and not star chamber proceedings behind closed doors. The peoples' partial victory will thereby be turned into complete victory—freedom for the innocent men."

Jersey Leaders Give UN 10 Alternatives to War

PRINCETON—The New Jersey Committee for Peaceful Alternatives has submitted to all United Nations delegations 10 "peaceful alternatives" to war. Stating that a growing number of New Jersey citizens are seeking ways to help establish and maintain peace in the world, Prof. Broadus Mitchell of the Economics Department of Princeton University released the text of the proposals.

The communications called for continued discussion and negotiations on many levels, and said, "As an alternative to the spread of war in Asia, we appeal for the seating of the delegates of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations according to the provisions of the Charter."

Prof. Mitchell also announced that the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives plans a conference at Princeton March 10 which he said, "would be open to all peace-minded residents of the state." Among

those on the committee calling the conference are: Rev. Andrew Van Dyke, Middleton, N. J.; Rev. James Hutchinson, Christ Church, Trenton; Rev. Dueul C. Rice, Montclair; Dr. Roger A. Lewis, Nutley; Rev. Charles E. Hodgson, Centenary Methodist Church, Newark.

Explaining the position of the committee members, who held a meeting in Princeton Dec. 10 attended by over 80 persons, Prof. Mitchell said, "We hold varying views on the present policies of the United States government, the government of China and that of the Soviet Union, and we do not endorse the views of any one nation, but are united in our search for peaceful alternatives to war."

Among the other alternatives to the present war policy which were put forth were: the outlawing of all atomic, bacteriological weapons of mass destruction; peace treaties with Germany and Japan which do not resurrect their armies; free trade among the nations and a negotiated settlement of the Korean war with the participation of the nations of Asia which are involved.

State Orders 'Heil' Training For N. J. Kids

TRENTON. — State Education Commissioner Bosshart this week directed school administrators throughout New Jersey to begin "toughening up" school children for military service.

In an 11-point "physical education program" that recalled the war-factory aims of Hitler's Third Reich school system, Bosshart told the state's public school heads to place "increased stress on the value and practice of 'response-to-command' activities."

At the same time that he demanded training for blind obedience to higher authority, Bosshart also urged that "a strong competitive spirit" be developed among the students through physical combat "sports."

The state education commissioner recommended "instruction in skills that have a carry-over value into military tactics" and directed that a "similar program" be worked out "for girls who are likely to participate in the war effort."

Drastic cuts in normal education were implicit in Bosshart's recom-

1933: GERMANY 1951: NEW JERSEY

BELVIDERE, N. J., Feb. 1. —Fritz Siefried's father was jailed in Germany 18 years ago because he refused to send his children to a Hitler Youth Movement school to be regimented for war.

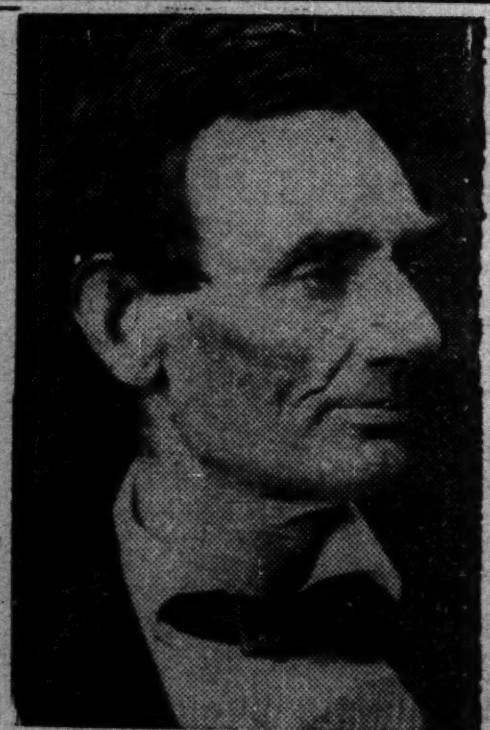
Last week Siefried, a Buttzville electrician, refused to send his own two small children to a Belvidere public school because, he said, they were "regimented" there.

Yesterday Siefried began a five-day sentence in Warren County jail.

mentation that "wherever necessary, adjustments must be made in the secondary school curriculum to promote the enlarged physical education program."

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Vol. XVI, No. 5
In 2 Sections, Section 1

February 4, 1951
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OPPOSITION MOUNTS ON EDICT TO FREEZE PAY

— See Page 3 —

Worker Sub-Getters Set Higher Goals

Communist Party organizations throughout the country have increased goals in their campaign to aid the circulation of The Worker from 21,000 subscriptions to more than 31,000.

The campaign is scheduled to run until Feb. 25, which marks the 70th birthday of William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party.

The hike of 50 percent in subscription goals was determined upon by various state organizations as experience proved that people were eager to get the paper because of its message for peace, civil rights and the economic welfare of the mass of Americans.

★
THE NEW GOALS were also viewed as an answer to the efforts of pro-fascist, pro-war elements to try to suppress the paper through strong-armed, storm trooper methods.

New York Communists took the lead in the campaign by jacking up their targets from 10,000 to 18,000. They were followed by Philadelphia and New Jersey, which increased theirs from 1,200 to 1,500 each; by Massachusetts, which went from 750 to 900; by Wisconsin, which raised its goal from 200 to 300.

In Michigan, a conference of The Worker builders decided to obtain 1,000 subs and a bundle order of 2,000 papers regularly. The Ohio District convention of the Party pledged 500 subs within one week.

★
ILLINOIS COMMUNISTS, with a goal of 2,200, informed The Worker last week they intended to get a thousand subs in a week's time. By Tuesday of this week, they wired they had obtained them.

As of Jan. 29, county organizations in New York reported they had obtained more than 6,000 subs, or better than a third of their total goal. Of these, 2,700, or nearly half, had been gotten in the five days between the time they decided to raise their goals and last Sunday night.

Not all had been turned into The Worker business office by Monday, and hence are not fully reported in the table (see page 6). Among the 6,000 were also a few hundred "home delivery" subscriptions, also not reflected in the table.

LEAD in the New York drive was taken by Brooklyn, which collected more than 1,500 subscriptions, to hit a total of 3,000—or half of its goal of 6,000. Manhattan Communists collected some 700 subscriptions, to reach a figure of close to 2,000; while Bronx hit 750 and Queens came close to 300.

Upstate, the drive was just getting under way this week.

The Kings Highway section of Brooklyn, with a goal of 275 for the entire campaign, became the first Communist section to complete its goal in the nation last Sunday. Its members, working throughout the week, made a determined drive to finish last Sunday, and had the job done by 11 p.m. in the evening. They garnered 203 subs during the week, 135 of them over the week-end.

Charles Loman, the county's organizational secretary, attributed the success of the campaign there thus far to the fact the Party's membership had organized itself to get the paper to large numbers of people, and had received a ready response from them.

★
BROOKLYN'S experience, he declared, indicated that earlier goals and estimates of what could be achieved in the campaign were outmoded in that they had not taken into account the powerful peace moods of the people.

He paid special tribute to the youth in the Communist Party for acting as sparkplugs in several sections.

He also declared that part of the success in his county could be attributed to the determination with which sections of the Party worked to carry through goals for the week which they had set for themselves.

On Sunday evening, when it became evident that the county had obtained the 1,500 subs for the week it had previously set as its goal, County chairman Ben Davis wired radio commentator Drew Pearson, challenging him to report the fact on his regular Sunday broadcast. A week earlier, Pearson had "predicted" The Worker would go out of business in 60 days. The radio commentator did not respond to Davis' wire.

**Tenants, Labor Rally
To Block Rent Hike**

— See Page 3 —

— See Back Page —

CHINA HONORS ITS WOMEN WORKERS



Government leaders honored China's best workers and peasants at a Peking conference of the All China Federation of Labor. Heroines among the delegations (left to right): Jung Kuan-shiu (peasant), Li Feng-lien (worker), Liang Chun (agricultural worker), Chao Kwei-lan (worker), Tien Kwei-ying (worker), Ting Chih-hwei (army), Ho Kuo-shiu (peasant).

Something New in Levittown, Long Island

By John Hudson Jones

The house at 180 Farm Road, Levittown, looks just like any of the others in that huge Nassau County development. Maybe it does outside, but inside something new has been added to the community—a Negro family.

Now the Cannons, Leroy and Mrs. Murdie Cannon, 26 and 23-years old, have no illusions about the owners of Levittown, and they said so. Seated together on their living room couch, both young, vigorous, and good looking, they were mostly interested in other people's housing problems and what they could do to help.

"I went on the Jan. 16 tenants delegation to Albany," Mrs. Cannon related. In the group that spoke to Nassau County Assemblywoman Mrs. Genesta M. Strong, Mrs. Cannon was spokesman. "I asked her if she'd vote to end discrimination in housing. She dodged the question saying she'd have to look at it from both sides."

LEVITTOWN was a lily-white community until one month ago when the Cannons bought their house from the previous owner. The management has consistently refused to sell or rent to Negroes. William Levitt, one of the controllers, even justified housing bias on Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's television program—and she agreed with him.

Four years ago, residents were obliged to sign a restrictive agreement barring Negro visitors, but of course permitting Negro domestic servants. Since then the clause has been eliminated from the leases and deeds but no Negroes have succeeded in getting applications.

Currently the Committee is supporting the fight of two white

families, the Rosses and Novicks, against eviction. The management began eviction proceedings last summer after they invited Negro children from near-by Hempstead to visit their's and other Levittown kids. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is defending the families in the courts.

EVERY SUNDAY the Committee goes from home to home canvassing the attitude of the white residents towards having Negro neighbors.

"The majority of those canvassed so far," declared a Committee spokesman, are against the eviction of the Ross and Novick families and are not opposed to Negroes living out here."

AS FOR THE ATTITUDE of the neighbors, Mrs. Cannon said,

"the people out here have treated us fine. I go shopping with a friend and the sales people treat me just like anyone else. I think if people could just get together without anyone telling what to do everyone would get along just fine." "We both feel very good about being able to find a home," Cannon said. "Before we had been living with friends in Bay-side, and you know how unsatisfactory that is."

During the interview the question of whether Cannon was a veteran came up. "Yeah, I was in the Navy two years, 11 months, and 10 days!" We all laughed at his sharp memory.

Cannon operates a tailor and cleaning shop in nearby Elmont, and was concerned with the current war as it might affect him.

"I don't want any part of this foolish war," he declared with feeling. "How can we go over there and tell them what to do when over here a Negro can't even buy a home or rent a place to live where you want to? It just does not make sense to me!"

Peoples Drama to Feature Salute to Negro History Week

One of the features of the Salute to Negro History Week Brotherhood Festival at People's Drama Theatre, 212 Eldridge St., next Sunday afternoon, Feb. 11 at 3 p.m., will be the rendition by singers Al Moss, Charles Riley and Mort Freeman, of the famed Negro Song of Protest "Death House Blues," which helped organize forces for the struggle for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and

which is just as applicable today in the cause of the Martinsville Seven, current victims of the same vicious frame-up charges.

Other artists on this annual program of songs and dances of the Negro, Jewish and Chinese people are Edith Segal, Choe-li Chi and Frank Silvera of the cast of Nat Turner, who will be master of ceremonies. Tickets \$1.20 at People Drama Theatre, Gr 5-3838 and at bookstores.

'What the IWO Means to Me'

Members Laud Fraternal Order Gov. Dewey Is Trying to Ban

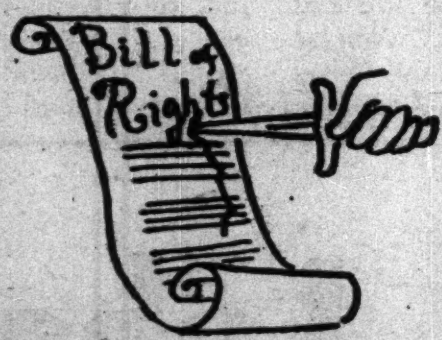
By Harry Raymond

Activities of members of the International Workers Order on behalf of the nine Scottsboro, Ala., Negro youths and the victims of Spanish fascism were cited in New York Supreme Court as reasons for scrapping \$110,000,000 in insurance policies held by 162,000 IWO members.

These activities, according to George Powers, Queens County Liberal Party vice-chairman and government tinnerman in the State Insurance Department's liquidation proceedings against the IWO, were "proof" that the IWO was part of a "Communist plot," organized and directed against the state of New York by Communists.

Trial of the case opened Monday before Justice Henry Clay Greenberg.

RAPHAEL WEISSMAN, defense attorney, charged that action against the IWO by Gov. Dewey's Supt. of Insurance Alfred J. Boh-



linger was brought on "illegal grounds" for "political purposes." The defense further charged that: • Members of the IWO are being forced to leave the insurance company of their choice and seek commercial insurance against their will.

• IWO property is being made subject to confiscation by an action which charges no commission of crime.

• The un-American doctrine of guilt by association is being applied to property rights.

• An appointee of the Dewey Administration has taken over the dread powers of property seizure and is acting as a censor of the organization.

• If action against the IWO is successful, the property and assets of no democratic organization will be safe. The action opens the way for other government agencies to apply the same drastic action

Scanning the News

Fascists Pouring In

Thousands of European and Asian fascists, with a large number from Gen. Wladyslaw Anders' anti-Semitic army, are being smuggled by the government into the United States. Some 80,000 of Anders' 100,000-man army are former Hitler German soldiers. Authorization has been granted for 18,000 more of Anders' soldiers to follow the bulk of his troops already there or in Canada. . . .

Police Commissioner Murphy is using his "Narcotics Squad" to terrorize New York's Negro communities under the pretext of hunting for "dope dens." . . . The Maryland Communist Party hailed as a victory for the vast majority of the people of Cumberland, the judicial ruling invalidating that city's ordinance requiring all "Communists" to register. . . .

The Chrysler Corp. said it will lay off 1,700 workers at its Evansville, Ind., plant, March 1, while the plant retools for a war contract. . . .

Hold Byrnes Responsible

The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star charged that the Truman government has concluded a treaty with fascist Franco under which 100 military airports are being built in Spain. . . . The Furriers Joint Council denounced the extradition of James Wilson, Negro frameup victim, to a South Carolina chain gang and warned Gov. Byrnes that he will be held responsible for Wilson's personal safety. . . .

Karl Mannerheim, friend of Hitler, who overthrew the Socialist government of Finland in 1917, killing 40,000 workers and peasants, and who led the Finnish army in attacking the Soviet Union at the outset of World War II with Nazi aid, and supported by the western powers, died at 83. . . .

Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Workers Confederation of Latin America, protested to UN secretary-general Trygve Lie against the French government's closing of the Paris headquarters of the World Federation of Trade Unions. . . .

A Negro worker who was beaten by two New York cops was awarded \$60,000 in damages by a jury in State Supreme Court. He is John Harvey Brown, who recovered consciousness in a hospital four days after the beating by patrolmen Jerry E. Hogan and John Tyson. . . . The New York State Bar Association turned down a proposed "loyalty oath" for its 7,000 members.

The Soviet Union announced that it topped its 1950 quota for steel production by 2,500,000 tons, or 10 percent. It is second only to the U. S. as a steel producer. . . .

Robert E. Bunker, last surviving child of the original Siamese Twins, died at 85 at Mount Airy, N. C. . . . One of the Twins was the father of 12 children, the other of 11. . . . Cecil Newman, editor of the Negro newspaper The Spokesman, of Minneapolis, criticized the Rep. A. C. Powell (D-NY) for his statement that he was laying aside his campaign against racial segregation in the armed forces "for the duration of the emergency." . . .

Won't Help India

Honolulu transit workers ended a 35-day strike with a victory. The members of the independent Transit Workers Union will get an eight-cent hourly pay boost, with an additional seven cents July 1. . . . The United Automobile Workers signed a five-year contract with Hudson Motor Co., providing for a one-cent hourly increase and a four-cent boost each year for the next five years. . . .

Bethlehem Steel Corp.'s net profits for 1950 were the highest in its history, soaring from the \$99,283,530 of the previous year to \$122,976,071. . . .

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee pigeonholed the Indian government's request for \$200,000,000 in food aid for the famine-stricken people of India. It was made clear that the action was in reprisal for the efforts of India's delegation in the UN to get a peaceful settlement of the Korean crisis. . . .

Twenty Protestant Bishops and two Nobel Prize winners were among the 1,200 prominent Americans who urged every member of Congress to support repeal of the McCarran Act.

to other groups.

THIS ORGANIZATION which the Dewey administration is seeking to destroy by action in the court is best described by the written protests of IWO members and lodges. A typical letter:

"Last Saturday, the hospitaler (IWO lodge officer who regularly visits the sick) of my lodge No. 711 paid me a visit at my home. This visit was no surprise as he and other members have been doing such since April and also visited me regularly before that for four years while I was in the hospital. They never came empty handed. The surprise of this visit was that he handed me a check for \$50 from the main office welfare fund."

The writer of the letter, paraplegic with two growing sons, recalls that his lodge had advanced money to a member to start a small business and that "no interest and no time limit was put on the loan."

AN IWO MEMBER in Berkeley, Cal., protested with "every degree of indignation and anger"

against the insurance commissioners' "wholly unjustified action against the reputation and property of the International Workers Order. He gave this picture of the IWO's insurance practices:

"In the course of my employment some years ago, I sustained a major and permanent crippling injury. My employer's insurance carrier refused payment on the claim amid a fog of perjury, equivocation and compromise. The International Workers Order paid in full."

A large number of letters paid tribute to the Order's non-discriminatory operation. The records show it is the only insurance organization in America which charges Negro and white policy holders the same rates. It also covers workers on hazardous jobs without any advance in premium.

The IWO's state approved charter forbids discrimination against anyone for reason of race, creed, color, political opinion or national origin.

The insurance, sick benefits and burial rights of 162,000 members is at stake in this unprecedented court action.

New Trial Opens Mon. For Trenton Negroes

By Abner W. Berry

On Monday morning, Feb. 5, just three years since the first of their number was arrested, six Trenton Negroes will go on trial a second time on a framed-up murder charge.

The six men who have spent nearly half of their three years in jail in the death cell of the Mercer County jail are Collis English, 25-year-old Navy veteran; Horace Wilson, 37; Ralph Cooper, 25; James Thorpe, 26; James MacKenzie, 26, and McKinley Forrest, 38.

The case, called a "Northern Scottsboro," grew out of the slaying of William Horner, a 73-year-old furniture dealer in Trenton Jan. 27, 1948. Police picked up the six Negroes, third-degreed statements from some of them and the prosecution and court railroaded them to death sentences.

At the end of a nine-week, \$50,000 trial on Aug. 6, 1948, Mercer County's longest and most expensive, the six Negroes were sentenced to die on Sept. 19, 1948. An automatic appeal saved the defendants' lives, and later a mass protest movement forced a reversal of the lower court by the State Supreme Court.

THE CIVIL Right Congress attorneys who handled the appeal found so many irregularities on the part of the court and the clear indication of frame up in the handling of the case by the police and the prosecution that the state high court had to cite trial judge Charles P. Hutchinson's error in its reversal. During the trial, police and prosecution, it was revealed, collaborated in suppressing evidence and were accused of arresting and hounding out of town a defense witness.

Subsequently, attorneys William L. Patterson and Emmanuel Bloch were barred by New Jersey courts from representing three of the defendants.

Both Patterson and Bloch withdrew from the case and the three defendants they represented sought to get Charles P. Howard, the well known Negro attorney, as a counsel. The court refused to allow Howard to represent them on the grounds that he had been associated with organizations listed as "subversive" by the U. S. Attorney General. Howard is a leader in the Progressive Party and was a delegate to the recent Warsaw World Peace Congress.

In the trial which begins Monday, the Philadelphia Negro attorney, Raymond Pace Alexander, will act as chief defense counsel. He will be assisted by Arthur Garfield Hays, ex-judge George Pelletiere, of Trenton, and others.

County Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe, who handled the case in 1948, will again represent the State of New Jersey. Superior Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley will preside.

Communist Blasts Dewey Farce at LIRR Hearing

MINEOLA, L. I.—Gov. Dewey's Long Island Railroad Commission held a "public hearing" in the high school here last Friday. It was a "public hearing," mind you, but half of the assembled 600 were politicians, a goodly number of whom came and left in

police cars. These politicians occupied the entire front section of the auditorium and compelled the few real representatives of the public to scramble for seats in the rear.

The real representatives of the public were indeed present. They represented organizations of commuters and the railroad workers. They have neither hydroplanes to American Labor Party and the Communist Party.

Among them was James Tormey, chairman of the Queens County Communist Party, who said, after he had finally gotten the floor and before he had been interrupted: "Most of the people who use the Long Island are workers, Negro and white, small business and professional people. They have neither hydroplane to fly them to the foot of Wall Street nor liveried chauffeurs to drive them to the city. They must have a safe, decent, rapid, low-cost transit system. And the Authority Plan does not guarantee those elements."

Said Henry Doliner, executive secretary of the Nassau-Suffolk ALP: "The people of Long Island are not so much concerned with created, government-sponsored body—whether it is called an Authority or something else—as they are with the fundamental questions of safety, efficiency and comfort at the lowest possible cost to commuter and taxpayer."

Said an unidentified, irate commuter, after nearly two hours of harangues by the politicians: "When the hell are these politicians going to stop talking and let the commuters get a chance?"

For the organizers and masterminds of this "public hearing" had contrived to allow the public full freedom to hear, while reserving to themselves all the freedom to speak. They included as chairman Robert Patterson, former secretary of war; Robert Moses; J. Russell Sprague, GOP boss of Nassau County who was responsible for Dewey's presidential nomination in 1948; and Corporation Council McGrath, who brought Mayor Impellitteri's blessings for the Dewey plan.

Patterson wielded the first knife—for more than an hour. He heaped fulsome praise on the Dewey "Transit Authority" proposal to take over the railroad, issue tax-exempt bonds (what a bonanza for some investment trust!) and, of course, take all this out of the pockets of the commuters to the tune of a 20 percent fare hike.

Then the other knife-wielders joined in. But not a word about the real responsibility for the catastrophes which had killed more than 100 people, injured seriously hundreds more.

The moment finally came when the platform committee could no longer avoid letting James Tormey speak. They huddled briefly, and the chairman announced a "Mr. Tormey" would speak. No titles for Mr. Tormey although everyone else had been introduced and identified. Then, at 10:55 p.m. the

Communist spokesman took the mike.

"A governor who is so exercised about the mythical threat of an atom bombing should have recognized long ago that the rolling coffins of the Long Island Railroad constitutes not an obscure and future menace, but a clear and present danger to the lives of the commuters of Long Island," said Tormey. It was the Dewey Administration, he went on, which was really responsible, really guilty in the death of the commuters.

But stop! Chairman Patterson interrupts at the end of one minute of Tormey's speech. All other speakers have had 10 minutes; many have taken more . . . and without interruption. But not in this case. Bedlam ensues. A score of hecklers scattered among the politicians began operations for Patterson said: "Mr. Tormey, you can have two more minutes."

"It is amazing," said Tormey, "that accidents were not even more frequent, considering the working conditions . . . Benjamin Pokorney, the motorman killed in the Thanksgiving Eve accident had worked the first 22 days of November without a day off and had worked up to 12 hours a day . . . Conditions of utter discrimination against Negro workers on the Long Island prevail . . . we prefer New York

State ownership to either private ownership or its slightly disguised relative, the 'Authority' plan . . ."

But thanks to the radio, the people of Long Island heard their true representative. They know now that Dewey's "public hearing" was a fraud. They will continue to fight for safe transportation at no higher fares; immediate improvement of working conditions of railroad workers, including the upgrading of Negro workers; prompt payment of compensation to relatives of the dead and to injured commuters, to the tune of approximately \$9 million; condemnation proceedings to declare the "bankrupt" railroad valueless, so as to facilitate the taking over of its ownership and management by New York State.

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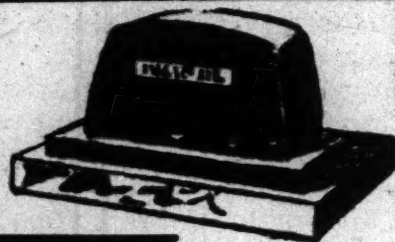
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Mayor Ducks Vets on Derrick Case

Mayor Vincent Impellitteri ducked his responsibility as a representative of ALL the people again this week when he refused to see a group of Harlem veterans who sought an audience on the John Derrick case.

Derrick, a 24-year-old war veteran, was killed nearly two months ago by two white patrolmen. Last week-end a group of Harlem veterans organized to join with others already seeking punishment for his killers, Patrolmen Basil Minakakis and Louis Palumbo.

LED BY WILLIAM DAVIS and Isaac Williams, both World War II vets, a group of nine visit-



MAYOR IMPELLITTERI proved again that he's good at ducking when his cops shoot down a Negro.

ed City Hall last Wednesday and were shunted to Sol Cohen, a secretary. Cohen told Williams and Davis that the city could do nothing as the District Attorney was "investigating."

The two vets reminded him of the fact that the city authorities had done something about the beating of a white youth (see inside story of other developments on Derrick case) in dismissing the guilty patrolman and obtaining an indictment.

The veterans left a set of written demands which included—

- Dismissal of the two guilty cops pending criminal prosecution.

- Immediate action for indictments and prosecution.

- Removal of mounted cops from Harlem.

- Indemnity for the Derrick family for the loss of their son.

The veterans told the press that they had planned a series of actions which would not let the authorities rest until official action was obtained in the Derrick case. Their first planned action was a memorial this Saturday (Feb. 3) at 1 p.m. at 119 St. and Eighth Ave., the spot where Derrick was killed. They will march from there to 125 St. to join another group in a protest meeting.

On Monday, Feb. 5, they said they would join with the committee formed in the block where the killing occurred to organize a mass delegation to City Hall.

It was also announced that the vets group would support the proposed picket line of the NAACP in front of the Hotel Theresa on Feb. 12 if the scheduled dinner to honor the Mayor is held then.

Louis A. Wheaton, a former Air Force lieutenant, told the group at its first meeting that the veterans must see to it that this case is not dropped and forgotten. He declared that if there had been a continuous fight against police brutality since the time that the Brooklyn NAACP carried on a militant campaign more than a year ago, that there would be no Derrick case today.

Art Exhibit to Mark Negro History Week

A Negro History Month Art Exhibit, sponsored by the Art Chapter of the Committee for the Negro in the Arts, will be held in the Schomburg Room of the Harlem Public Library, 104 W. 136 St., beginning on February 5, and continuing through February.

The exhibit will be open to the public from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. on week-days, and from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays. The works of Negro artists and of artists dealing with Negro themes, representing various schools, will be exhibited.

Polish UN Chief Hits U.S. Racial Arrogance

DR. JULIUS KATZ-SUCHY, chief UN delegate of the Polish People's Government, angrily upbraided U. S. delegate Warren Austin for having exhibited white supremacist arrogance against the Indian delegate, Sir Benegal Rau, and the Egyptian delegate Mahmoud Fawzi Bey. Such attitudes, Dr. Katz-Suchy implied, stemmed from the racism displayed in Congress by such acts as the insulting remarks (you black s--- o--- b---) by Georgia Representative Henderson L. Lanham hurled last summer at William L. Patterson during a committee hearing.

THE POLISH DELEGATE took exceptions to rude badgering by Austin on Jan. 22 during the debate on the U. S. resolution calling for branding People's China an aggressor in Korea. The U. S. delegate sought to intimidate Sir Benegal and the Egyptian delegate from seeking support for a counter proposal

for peace from the Arab-Asian delegates.

This outburst, Dr. Katz-Suchy declared angrily last Wednesday, was made "because they dared to speak in a manner different from that in which the United States wants them to speak."

AUSTIN, HE WENT ON, "sometimes thinks he is in . . . meetings . . . of some . . . legislative bodies in which assaults take place." He recalled for the delegates "the Aug. 4 meeting of the House committee investigating lobbying activities, where the Representative from Georgia, H. L. Lanham, started to speak in abusive language to William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, calling him names and even trying to use his fists as one of the arguments."

If the United States delegate forgets where he is, Dr. Katz-Suchy declared, "I can assure him that we will not forget."



JOHN DERRICK

HARLEM EDITION OF THE WORKER

Send all material and correspondence to 29 W. 125 St., New York 27, N. Y. Phone: ATwaty 9-0415.

Editor: Abner W. Berry.

CRC to Continue Fight for Wilson

The Civil Rights Congress declared this week that it would obtain a South Carolina attorney to fight the case of James Wilson who was sneakily extradited to the chain gang state last week by the Dewey Administration.

The 30-year-old prisoner faces a murder charge for having protected his wife from a white man. He asked his New York friends to write Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina in behalf of his freedom, or at least a fair trial.

Get 6 Percent Hike

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—In a new contract to May 25, next year, 2,300 workers of the Pennsylvania Electric Co. got a six percent wage hike, retroactive to Jan. 20. The employees were represented by the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Anti-Bias Bill Faces Dem Veto

The Brown-Isaacs City Council resolution, aimed at abolishing Stuyvesant Town-style housing jimmies, was okayed this week by the General Welfare Committee. But jimmie-minded Councilman Eric Trulich of Queens amended it to exempt from its provisions one- and two-family homes built with GI loans.

Even in this watered-down form, it has been hinted that, if it passes the Council this Friday, Mayor Impellitteri and other Democrats will sidetrack it in the Board of Estimate—that is, if there is not strong pressure from tenants groups, labor and others.

Councilmen Earl Brown and Stanley Isaacs are co-sponsors of the measure.



American \$\$\$ Prop African Fascism

(This column will run for the next two weeks a round-up of South African developments by our guest contributor.)

By Jerome Rush

THE EIGHTY MILLION DOLLAR LOAN to the South African Union given last week by the American dominated International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and various Wall Street banking houses exposes the bankruptcy of Malenite fascism and its incapacity to stem the rising tide of the Bantu liberation movement. Like all other handouts of American big business, this loan signifies the rottenness and weakness of this reactionary regime, its shakiness and inability to stand on its own feet and its need for outside support in order to continue.

It follows by less than a month new developments in the South African resistance movements which all observers of political conditions in that country considered to be a "turning point."

FOLLOWING UPON THE PASSAGE of the Group Areas (Concentration Camp) Bill and the aggressive annexation of South-west Africa, all of which took place in an atmosphere of unparalleled red-baiting hysteria and the banning of the Communist Party, the Malenite clique planned in the parliamentary session now convening to drop the Cape Colored people from the common electoral roll as the first step in their complete disenfranchisement. This move violates the South African constitution and clears the way for open Nationalist rule by diktat and violence. "A million new enemies" was the Johannesburg Star's comment when this plan was first made public.

JULIUS LEWIN, South African professor and United Party spokesman, wrote: "... what is at stake is not merely the future of the Coloured franchise. What is at stake is the whole question of whether our political life is or is not to be governed by the constitutional conventions that have prevailed in the past. Without them the political machinery of the state can soon be brought to a standstill . . . The South African Constitution is now to become the instrument of the political party in office."

The London Economist (Nov. 25, 1950) reports that the Malenite onslaught on constitutional principles is based on what they consider to be a "higher" principle, the principle of white supremacy. The article ends with the warning that Malenite's oppressive rule is creating a "vacuum (which) may be filled with revolution."

SPECTATOR, a most conservative British weekly, comments: "Or are the two (races) working in cooperation? The latter solution is banned by the white minority, which insists on apartheid, and apartheid is simply segregation under another name. Ultimate control is exercised by a Parliament for which the black majority has no franchise. South Africa, it must be repeated must settle her own affairs. But doors that are barred and bolted are apt to get battered in." (Dec. 8, 1950).

Negro Leaders Backing March 1 Peace Pilgrimage

Joining with some 65 leading Americans in declaring that "peace can be achieved only by recognizing that great social changes are in process in colonial countries," leading Negroes throughout the United States have indorsed a peace pilgrimage to Washington on March 1st.

Among the leaders of the pilgrimage are Thomas Mann, Nobel Prize winner, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and others. The Negro leaders include, in addition to Dr. DuBois, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.; Bishop Cameron C. Alleyne, A.M.E. Church, Philadelphia; Rev. Massie Kennard, Youth Pastor, Metropolitan Community Church, Chicago; Willard Ransom, attorney and NAACP leader, Indianapolis; Paul Robeson, Rev. Kenneth B. Hughes, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Charlotte Bass, editor and publisher, Los

Angeles, and Attorney Charles P. Howard, Progressive Party leader, Des Moines, Ia.

"IT IS HIGH TIME," the group assert in their call, "for Americans to lay aside whatever differences they have of philosophy, religion and social and political convictions for the supreme objective of saving America from the threatened catastrophe of wars with the peoples of Europe and Asia."

THE PEACE PILGRIMS have as their program the withdrawal of American troops from Korea and "insist that the crisis in Asia can be resolved by abandoning the

attempt to ignore the Chinese People's Republic, and recognizing its right as the only government in being in China to sit in the United Nations." More than 3,000 persons are expected to back the pilgrims' demands on March 1st to end "the futile conflict in Korea with its needless destruction of that country and its people and the sacrifice of American soldiers."

The organizing center for the peace crusade is 1186 Broadway, Suite 310. Of its seven initiators, three are Negroes—Attorney Howard, Dr. Brown and Dr. DuBois.

Hold Cabaret Party To Aid Fighting South

A cabaret party and dance to support the fighting South will be held Friday night, Feb. 9 in Veterans' Hall, 1 W. 125th St. Sponsored by the 11th A. D. Committee for the Fighting South, the affair will begin at 8:30 p. m. There will be top-notch entertainment. Admission \$1.25 at door.

NEGROES CHARGED 5 TIMES AS MUCH RENT AS WHITE FAMILY

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Housing Authority has disclosed facts on how landlords single out Negro tenants for special exploitation.

A CHA field worker brought in the following information on a building in the Madison-Western area containing four identical flats:

There are two white tenants, who each pay \$35 a month rent. The other two apartments are rented to Negro families. One family pays \$108 a month, the other pays \$190 a month.

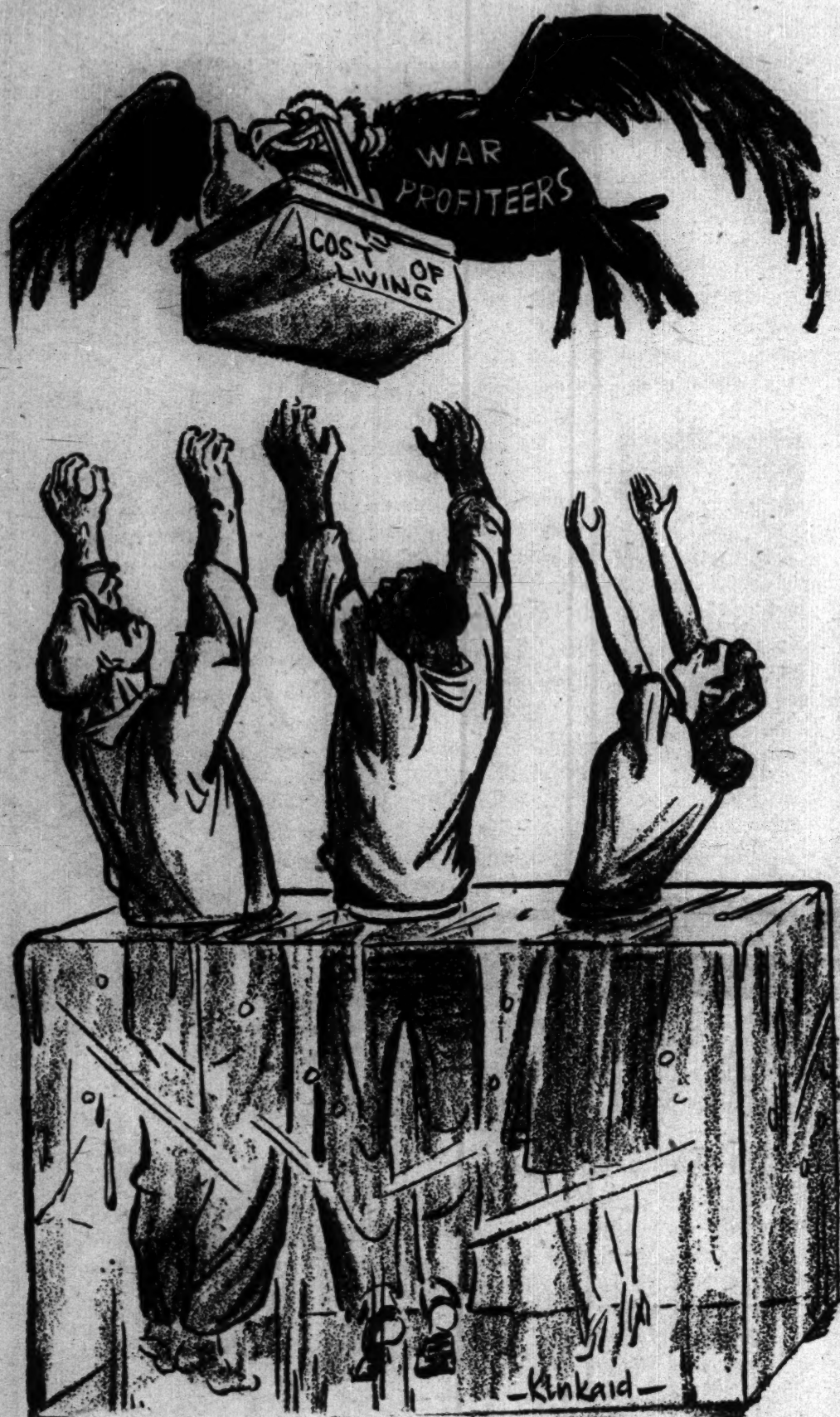
The Worker

Entered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XVI, No. 5
In 2 Sections, Section 1

February 4, 1951
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

FREEZE!



**Delegation
of 500 in
11th Hr. Move
to Save
Martinsville 7**

OPPOSITION MOUNTS ON EDICT TO FREEZE PAY

— See Page 3 —

Worker Sub-Getters Set Higher Goals

Communist Party organizations throughout the country have increased goals in their campaign to aid the circulation of *The Worker* from 21,000 subscriptions to more than 31,000.

The campaign is scheduled to run until Feb. 25, which marks the 70th birthday of William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party.

The hike of 50 percent in subscription goals was determined upon by various state organizations as experience proved that people were eager to get the paper because of its message for peace, civil rights and the economic welfare of the mass of Americans.

THE NEW GOALS were also viewed as an answer to the efforts of pro-fascist, pro-war elements to try to suppress the paper through strong-armed, storm trooper methods.

New York Communists took the lead in the campaign by jacking up their targets from 10,000 to 18,000. They were followed by Philadelphia and New Jersey, which increased theirs from 1,200 to 1,500 each; by Massachusetts, which went from 750 to 900; by Wisconsin, which raised its goal from 200 to 300.

In Michigan, a conference of *The Worker* builders decided to obtain 1,000 subs and a bundle order of 2,000 papers regularly. The Ohio District convention of the Party pledged 500 subs within one week.

ILLINOIS COMMUNISTS, with a goal of 2,200, informed *The Worker* last week they intended to get a thousand subs in a week's time. By Tuesday of this week, they wired they had obtained them.

As of Jan. 29, county organizations in New York reported they had obtained more than 6,000 subs, or better than a third of their total goal. Of these, 2,700, or nearly half, had been gotten in the five days between the time they decided to raise their goals and last Sunday night.

Not all had been turned into *The Worker* business office by Monday, and hence are not fully reported in the table (see page 6). Among the 6,000 were also a few hundred "home delivery" subscriptions, also not reflected in the table.

LEAD in the New York drive was taken by Brooklyn, which collected more than 1,500 subscriptions, to hit a total of 3,000—or half of its goal of 6,000. Manhattan Communists collected some 700 subscriptions, to reach a figure of close to 2,000; while Bronx hit 750 and Queens came close to 300.

Upstate, the drive was just getting under way this week.

The Kings Highway section of Brooklyn, with a goal of 275 for the entire campaign, became the first Communist section to complete its goal in the nation last Sunday. Its members, working throughout the week, made a determined drive to finish last Sunday, and had the job done by 11 p.m. in the evening. They garnered 203 subs during the week, 135 of them over the week-end.

Charles Loman, the county's organizational secretary, attributed the success of the campaign there thus far to the fact the Party's membership had organized itself to get the paper to large numbers of people, and had received a ready response from them.

BROOKLYN'S experience, he declared, indicated that earlier goals and estimates of what could be achieved in the campaign were outmoded in that they had not taken into account the powerful peace moods of the people.

He paid special tribute to the youth in the Communist Party for acting as sparkplugs in several sections.

He also declared that part of the success in his county could be attributed to the determination with which sections of the Party worked to carry through goals for the week which they had set for themselves.

On Sunday evening, when it became evident that the county had obtained the 1,500 subs for the week it had previously set as its goal, County chairman Ben Davis wired radio commentator Drew Pearson, challenging him to report the fact on his regular Sunday broadcast. A week earlier, Pearson had "predicted" *The Worker* would go out of business in 60 days. The radio commentator did not respond to Davis' wire.

— See Back Page —

— See Page 3 —

**Tenants, Labor Rally
To Block Rent Hike**

CHINA HONORS ITS WOMEN WORKERS



Government leaders honored China's best workers and peasants at a Peking conference of the All China Federation of Labor. Heroines among the delegations (left to right): Jung Kuan-shiu (peasant), Li Feng-lien (worker), Liang Chun (agricultural worker), Chao Kwei-lan (worker), Tien Kwei-ying (worker), Ting Chih-hwei (army), Ho Kuo-shiu (peasant).

Something New in Levittown, Long Island

By John Hudson Jones

The house at 180 Farm Road, Levittown, looks just like any of the others in that huge Nassau County development. Maybe it does outside, but inside something new has been added to the community—a Negro family.

Now the Cannons, Leroy and Mrs. Murdie Cannon, 26 and 23-years old, have no illusions about the owners of Levittown, and they said so. Seated together on their living room couch, both young, vigorous, and good looking, they were mostly interested in other people's housing problems and what they could do to help.

"I went on the Jan. 16 tenants delegation to Albany," Mrs. Cannon related. In the group that spoke to Nassau County Assemblywoman Mrs. Genesta M. Strong, Mrs. Cannon was spokesman. "I asked her if she'd vote to end discrimination in housing. She dodged the question saying she'd have to look at it from both sides."

LEVITTOWN was a lily-white community until one month ago when the Cannons bought their house from the previous owner. The management has consistently refused to sell or rent to Negroes. William Levitt, one of the controllers, even justified housing bias on Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's television program—and she agreed with him.

Four years ago, residents were obliged to sign a restrictive agreement barring Negro visitors, but of course permitting Negro domestic servants. Since then the clause has been eliminated from the leases and deeds but no Negroes have succeeded in getting applications.

Currently the Committee is supporting the fight of two white

families, the Rosses and Novicks, against eviction. The management began eviction proceedings last summer after they invited Negro children from near-by Hempstead to visit their's and other Levittown kids. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is defending the families in the courts.

EVERY SUNDAY the Committee goes from home to home canvassing the attitude of the white residents towards having Negro neighbors.

"The majority of those canvassed so far," declared a Committee spokesman, are against the eviction of the Ross and Novick families and are not opposed to Negroes living out here."

AS FOR THE ATTITUDE of the neighbors, Mrs. Cannon said,

Peoples Drama to Feature Salute to Negro History Week

One of the features of the Salute to Negro History Week Brotherhood Festival at People's Drama Theatre, 212 Eldridge St., next Sunday afternoon, Feb. 11 at 3 p.m., will be the rendition by singers Al Moss, Charles Riley and Mort Freeman, of the famed Negro Song of Protest "Death House Blues," which helped organize forces for the struggle for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and

"the people out here have treated us fine. I go shopping with a friend and the sales people treat me just like anyone else. I think if people could just get together without anyone telling what to do everyone would get along just fine." "We both feel very good about being able to find a home," Cannon said. "Before we had been living with friends in Bay-side, and you know how unsatisfactory that is."

During the interview the question of whether Cannon was a veteran came up. "Yeah, I was in the Navy two years, 11 months, and 10 days!" We all laughed at his sharp memory.

Cannon operates a tailor and cleaning shop in nearby Elmont, and was concerned with the current war as it might affect him.

"I don't want any part of this foolish war," he declared with feeling. "How can we go over there and tell them what to do when over here a Negro can't even buy a home or rent a place to live where you want to? It just does not make sense to me!"

'What the IWO Means to Me'

Members Laud Fraternal Order Gov. Dewey Is Trying to Ban

By Harry Raymond

Activities of members of the International Workers Order on behalf of the nine Scottsboro, Ala., Negro youths and the victims of Spanish fascism were cited in New York Supreme Court as reasons for scrapping \$110,000,000 in insurance policies held by 162,000 IWO members.

These activities, according to George Powers, Queens County Liberal Party vice-chairman and government fingerman in the State Insurance Department's liquidation proceedings against the IWO, were "proof" that the IWO was part of a "Communist plot," organized and directed against the state of New York by Communists.

Trial of the case opened Monday before Justice Henry Clay Greenberg.

RAPHAEL WEISSMAN, defense attorney, charged that action against the IWO by Gov. Dewey's Supt. of Insurance Alfred J. Boh-



linger was brought on "illegal grounds" for "political purposes." The defense further charged that:

• Members of the IWO are being forced to leave the insurance company of their choice and seek commercial insurance against their will.

• IWO property is being made subject to confiscation by an action which charges no commission of crime.

• The un-American doctrine of guilt by association is being applied to property rights.

• An appointee of the Dewey Administration has taken over the dread powers of property seizure and is acting as a censor of the organization.

• If action against the IWO is successful, the property and assets of no democratic organization will be safe. The action opens the way for other government agencies to apply the same drastic action

Scanning the News

Fascists Pouring In

Thousands of European and Asian fascists, with a large number from Gen. Wladyslaw Anders' anti-Semitic army, are being smuggled by the government into the United States. Some 30,000 of Anders' 100,000-man army are former Hitler German soldiers. Authorization has been granted for 18,000 more of Anders' soldiers to follow the bulk of his troops already there or in Canada. . . .

Police Commissioner Murphy is using his "Narcotics Squad" to terrorize New York's Negro communities under the pretext of hunting for "dope dens." . . . The Maryland Communist Party hailed as a victory for the vast majority of the people of Cumberland, the judicial ruling invalidating that city's ordinance requiring all "Communists" to register. . . .

The Chrysler Corp. said it will lay off 1,700 workers at its Evansville, Ind., plant, March 1, while the plant retools for a war contract. . . .

Hold Byrnes Responsible

The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star charged that the Truman government has concluded a treaty with fascist Franco under which 100 military airports are being built in Spain. . . . The Furriers Joint Council denounced the extradition of James Wilson, Negro frameup victim, to a South Carolina chain gang and warned Gov. Byrnes that he will be held responsible for Wilson's personal safety. . . .

Karl Mannerheim, friend of Hitler, who overthrew the Socialist government of Finland in 1917, killing 40,000 workers and peasants, and who led the Finnish army in attacking the Soviet Union at the outset of World War II with Nazi aid, and supported by the western powers, died at 83. . . .

Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Workers Confederation of Latin America, protested to UN secretary-general Trygve Lie against the French government's closing of the Paris headquarters of the World Federation of Trade Unions. . . .

A Negro worker who was beaten by two New York cops was awarded \$60,000 in damages by a jury in State Supreme Court. He is John Harvey Brown, who recovered consciousness in a hospital four days after the beating by patrolmen Jerry E. Hogan and John Tyson. . . . The New York State Bar Association turned down a proposed "loyalty oath" for its 7,000 members.

The Soviet Union announced that it topped its 1950 quota for steel production by 2,500,000 tons, or 10 percent. It is second only to the U. S. as a steel producer. . . .

Robert E. Bunker, last surviving child of the original Siamese Twins, died at 85 at Mount Airy, N. C. . . . One of the Twins was the father of 12 children, the other of 11. . . . Cecil Newman, editor of the Negro newspaper The Spokesman, of Minneapolis, criticized the Rep. A. C. Powell (D-NY) for his statement that he was laying aside his campaign against racial segregation in the armed forces "for the duration of the emergency." . . .

Won't Help India

Honolulu transit workers ended a 35-day strike with a victory. The members of the independent Transit Workers Union will get an eight-cent hourly pay boost, with an additional seven cents July 1. . . . The United Automobile Workers signed a five-year contract with Hudson Motor Co., providing for a one-cent hourly increase and a four-cent boost each year for the next five years. . . .

Bethlehem Steel Corp.'s net profits for 1950 were the highest in its history, soaring from the \$99,283,530 of the previous year to \$122,976,071. . . .

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee pigeonholed the Indian government's request for \$200,000,000 in food aid for the famine-stricken people of India. It was made clear that the action was in reprisal for the efforts of India's delegation in the UN to get a peaceful settlement of the Korean crisis. . . .

Twenty Protestant Bishops and two Nobel Prize winners were among the 1,200 prominent Americans who urged every member of Congress to support repeal of the McCarran Act.

to other groups.

THIS ORGANIZATION which the Dewey administration is seeking to destroy by action in the court is best described by the written protests of IWO members and lodges. A typical letter:

"Last Saturday, the hospitaler (IWO lodge officer who regularly visits the sick) of my lodge No. 711 paid me a visit at my home. This visit was no surprise as he and other members have been doing such since April and also visited me regularly before that for four years while I was in the hospital. They never came empty handed. The surprise of this visit was that he handed me a check for \$50 from the main office welfare fund."

The writer of the letter, paraplegic with two growing sons, recalls that his lodge had advanced money to a member to start a small business and that "no interest and no time limit was put on the loan."

AN IWO MEMBER in Berkeley, Cal., protested with "every degree of indignation and anger"

against the insurance commissioner's "wholly unjustified action against the reputation and property of the International Workers Order. He gave this picture of the IWO's insurance practices:

"In the course of my employment some years ago, I sustained a major and permanent crippling injury. My employer's insurance carrier refused payment on the claim amid a fog of perjury, equivocation and compromise. The International Workers Order paid in full."

A large number of letters paid tribute to the Order's non-discriminatory operation. The records show it is the only insurance organization in America which charges Negro and white policy holders the same rates. It also covers workers on hazardous jobs without any advance in premium.

The IWO's state approved charter forbids discrimination against anyone for reason of race, creed, color, political opinion or national origin.

The insurance, sick benefits and burial rights of 162,000 members is at stake in this unprecedented court action.

THE SEVEN NEGRO MEN FRAMED ON RAPE CHARGE IN MARTINSVILLE



John Clabon Taylor Joe Henry Hampton Francis D. Grayson Booker T. Millner James Luther Hairston Howard Lee Hairston Frank Hairston, Jr.

Delegation of 500 in 11th Hour Move to Save Martinsville 7

By Mel Fiske

RICHMOND, Va.—The eyes of the nation and world were focussed on this capital city this week as the last-minute attempts to save the lives of the Martinsville Seven established new heights in the long battle for civil rights in the South.

History was made in that battle by 500 Negro and white delegates from 15 states who streamed into Richmond Tuesday on a caravan to save the seven Negro men from the electric chair.

The caravan electrified Richmond. Its size and scope forced Gov. John Battle to meet with seven representatives of the delegation. Its Negro-white unity and disciplined purpose amazed and gratified the city's Negro people.

The impassioned appeals by the seven caravan

representatives, led by Rev. Alfred Waller of Pittsburgh, James O'Rourke of the CIO United Auto Ford Local 600, and Aubrey Grossman, of national organizational secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, drew brusque and stony rejections from Battle.

Battle admitted and justified the policy of unequal justice against Negroes practiced by Virginia's courts. But, he said, there was no such discrimination against the Martinsville Seven. He insisted that the men had received fair, unbiased trials.

ASKED BY O'ROURKE whether he considered "four hour trials" of sufficient length to determine the innocence of the seven men, Battle snapped "we don't fool around in Virginia."

Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson joined Vir-

ginia's court authorities in meting out unequal justice to Negroes when he turned down the last-minute appeals of the seven men for a writ of habeas corpus.

The ruling shocked and angered the 500 delegates, 100 of whom were crowded into the small courtroom while 400 jammed the corridors. They had heard attorneys for the seven men recite statistics proving that the equal protection clause of the constitution had been consistently violated by Virginia's courts.

Hutcheson, however, hoked the federal government to the states legal lynch machine. He ruled that the federal government had no jurisdiction in

(Continued on Page 6)

Senate Bucks Public in Fight On 18-Year Draft

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—The Senate subcommittee considering the military conscription bill has yielded to the demands of the Truman Administration and began this week to draw up its own bill for drafting 18-year-olds into the armed forces.

The House Armed Services Committee, faced with the same issue but apparently more impressed by the stacks of protesting letters from home, has come to no decision as yet. But Chairman Carl Vinson (D-Ga) favors drafting the youth.

Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex), chairman of the Senate subcommittee, admitted his action was running counter to public sentiment. "The people of the country are genuinely disturbed about the drafting of 18-year-olds," he said.

But he sought to explain away their concern on the grounds that it arises "from a feeling that there are other sources of available manpower which should be called on before the 18-year-olds."

He said he thought the public would agree to inducting the youth "if additional sources prove inadequate."

"Then the 18-year-olds may be called provided the older ones in the 18-year-old group are called first."

JOHNSON'S BILL, as he outlined it, will take 100,000 4-Fs, and 290,000 married but childless non-veterans in the 19 to 26 year age group as well as 18-year-olds.

Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Assistant Secretary of Defense, assured Sen. Johnson his plan is okay with the Defense Department so long as it is not stopped from getting enough 18-year-olds to create an "age balance" in the armed forces.

Spokesmen for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the CIO and the AFL joined forces during the week to support the administration's demand for the 18-year-olds.

CIO SECRETARY treasurer James B. Carey testified before the Senate subcommittee in favor



of drafting 18-year-olds. "We believe lowering the induction age would prove the least disruptive to our way of life," said Carey. It will be recalled that Carey on numerous occasions declared publicly his eagerness to ally himself with fascists in a war on communism. Thus his concern for "our way of life" doesn't mean what it could coming from the average CIO worker.

Among witnesses before the Senate group was Maj. Gen. Julius Ochs Adler, vice president and general manager of the New York

By George Morris

Times. Opposition was mounting against the government's wage freeze as it became evident that some of wage regulations planned may prove even more drastic than had been anticipated. Some unions, notably the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers,

called for a fight against the conspiracy to saddle the main burden of the war's cost on the shoulders of the workers through a wage freeze, speedup and longer work-week.

Employer representatives aided by the "public" men on the Wage Stabilization Board were reported making strong efforts to keep the freeze on tightly in the name of "the emergency."

IN THE MEANTIME, the continuing rise in prices and the recent tax hikes have already more than eaten up the 10-percent raise limit labor leaders expected the "stabilizers" to allow the workers "for the duration." The 10 percent was indicated by the lifting of the freeze to allow the miners to get their \$1.60 a day raise.

A new report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed its cost-

of-living index up another 1.6 percent for the month ending in mid-December, to the all-time high of 178.4—a 10 points above the index in June, 1950.

It was reported that the non-labor members of the WSB were even pressing for Jan. 1, 1950 as the effective date from which the proposed maximum of 10 percent is to be figured.

Labor leaders of the WSB who in the past two weeks balked on some issues and even refused to sign the wage freeze order, continued to spar within the tri-partite body over a number of technicalities. It was plain they were at least reluctant to assume a responsibility in the eyes of their members for the expected consequences.

SOME OF THE OTHER knot- (Continued on Page 6)

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

In next week's Magazine Section

WHY NEGRO HISTORY WEEK?

What the annual observance of this event means to the people of the United States in their struggle for peace and democracy.

By Milton Howard

NEGRO WORKERS—ARMY AGAINST IMPERIALISM

Wall Street imperialism as the fountainhead of jimcrow oppression and labor exploitation—and the alliance against it.

By George Morris

NEGRO WOMEN—DEFENDERS OF YOUR FAMILY

The role of Negro women in the struggle for peace and freedom.

By Claudia Jones

THE GHETTO—ARENA OF STRUGGLE

Major issues now being fought out by Negroes in the big cities, and how they affect the white citizens.

By John Hudson Jones

GLOBAL ALLIES—NEGROES AND COLONIAL PEOPLES

The international relations of the Negro people and how they bulwark the fight for peace.

By Abner Berry

AND OTHER ARTICLES AND FEATURES.

Re-Arm Nazis?

The Man in the Street Warns It Bodes No Good for America

THE MEN AND WOMEN whose sure hands cut and sew the furs, suits, coats and dresses that clothe the nation are sure that rearming the Nazis bodes no good for the American people. "But what can we do about it?" they ask with resigned shrugs.

In the crowded streets of the city's clothing markets, they replied to The Worker's questions with questions of their own. "One person can't do anything," an elderly unemployed woman garment worker said sadly. "So what's my opinion worth?"

The value of opinions totaled up to almost unanimous disgust over President Truman's coddling of Nazi killers. Its value will be increased even further when the Labor Committee to Combat German Rearmament stages its mass protest rally at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66th St., on Thursday.

Along the fur market between 26 and 30 Streets on Seventh Ave., Morris Kass, a cutter living in Brooklyn, asked anguishedly: "How can we trust them?" The father of three sons who saw overseas duty in World War II, Kass said, "it's too late to do anything now. We'll see what 1952 will do."

A WOMAN OPERATOR, whose German accent volunteered that she was a recent refugee, cried bitterly: "How should I feel about the Nazis? They burned my husband and all my family. Let the Nazis burn. We don't need them. I saw what they did. I hope this country doesn't get to be like Hitler's." The words rushed out with increasing anger.

In the ladies garment market, further up on Seventh Ave., a middle-aged operator explained: "As a Jew, I'm against it. But Truman is not a Jew." Another operator whose two elder sons fought overseas in World War II and whose youngest son is awaiting his draft call, said "America should not do it. It's not good for us."

A WORLD WAR II VETERAN, now a presser, told of his year in Germany with the Army. "I don't believe what they say about Germany today. The people there are not our friends, and I don't believe it when they say they are. I don't like it."

He was echoed by the elderly woman who added "one person can't do anything." Then, searching for the reason, she asked: "Aren't there enough people not Nazis to make this a good world?"

There was some support for Truman's plan. A veteran, a presser in a shop on 38th St., blurted: "Sure, rearm them. Let's save our own blood."

Along the men's clothing center above 14th St. on Fifth Ave., the same fear of blood-letting of American troops was expressed. A cutter explained: "We're protecting them. They should protect us."

Another cutter, Harry Greenberg of Brooklyn, a World War I veteran, said: "Look, I have no feelings for the s-o-b's. But if it's going to do us any good, let them fight for us. We have to be careful about them."

A third cutter, working in a pants factory, snapped: "It's a good thing if it keeps Russia back." But a young Puerto Rican woman, an operator, said thoughtfully: "we shouldn't trust the Nazis. They're no good."

Gov't Defies People's Will To Ram Anti-China Move

By Robert Friedman

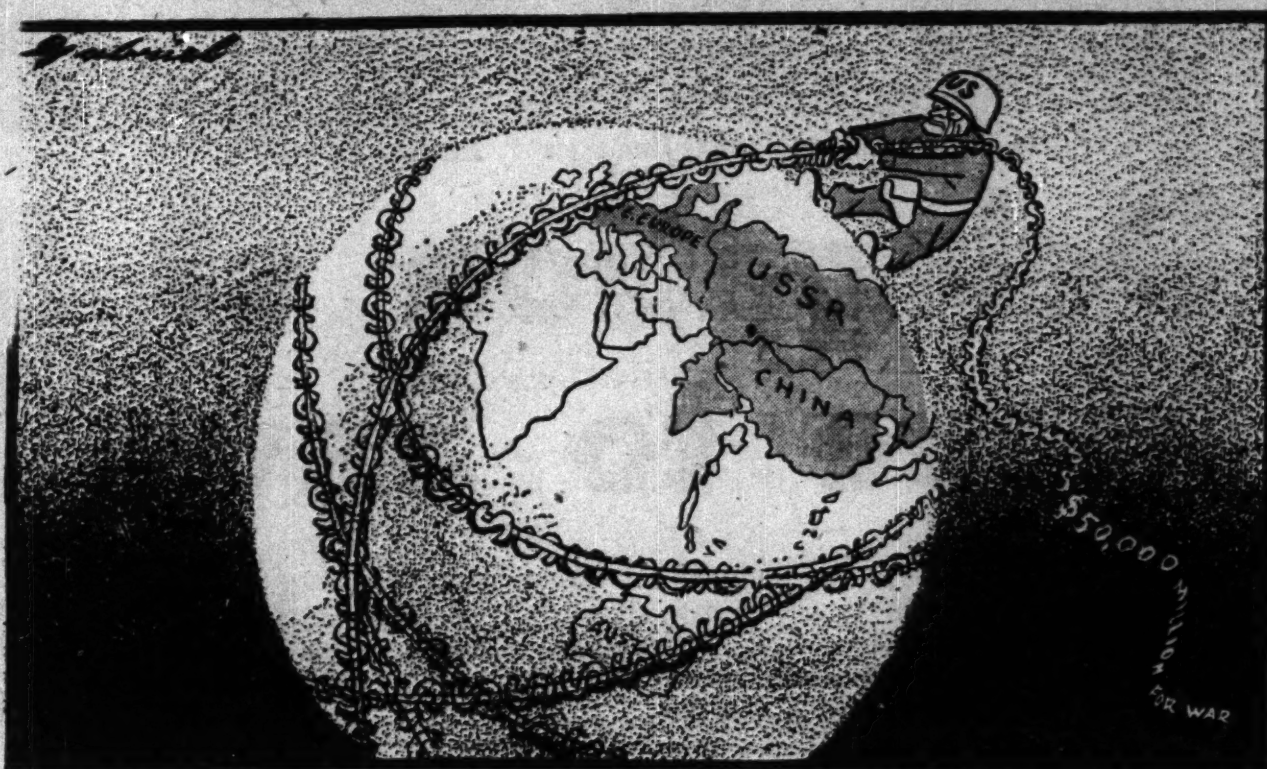
The Truman-Wall Street gang defied the declared will of the majority of the American people and of world humanity this week, when it forced through a United Nations resolution to declare People's China an aggressor. By this act, it was widely recognized,

the U. S. Government brought the threat of full-scale war perilously close. At the same time, it was clear that the American people, who have been deluging newspapers and Congressmen with demands to withdraw from Korea, bar an 18-year old draft and halt the sending of American troops overseas, would respond with even greater denunciations of the new Truman action which seeks to plunge this country into a war with 475,000,000 Chinese.

The U. S. resolution was rammed through the Assembly's major Political Committee at the tail-end of a night session Tuesday by a 44-7 vote, with 8 abstentions. Earlier, a Far East peace formula proposed by 12 Arab-Asian nations and endorsed, according to India, by the Peking government, was defeated. Voted on section by section, the proposal for a seven-nation peace parley with Korean cease-fire as its first point, received from 14 to 18 votes in favor, 27 to 32 votes against and 13 to 14 abstentions. The Soviet Union and People's Democracies voted in favor of the bulk of the resolution.

VOTING against the U. S. resolution were Burma, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, India, Poland, the

'AMERICA'S FRONTIERS' . . . A BRITISH VIEW



—Gabriel, in The (London) Daily Worker



JULIUS KATZ-SUCHY Charges Cover-up

Ukraine, Soviet Union. Abstentions included Afghanistan, Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sweden, Ye-

men, Yugoslavia. Saudi Arabia did not participate in the voting.

It was readily apparent, despite the State Department and newspaper elation about the 44-7 "victory," that the overwhelming mass of humanity is arrayed against the Truman war moves.

With the exception of the puppet governments of Thailand and the Philippines, all of Asia was recorded as opposed to the U. S. resolution and in favor of peaceful settlement of the Far East crisis. And the press has itself fearfully acknowledged during the last months that public opinion in such countries as Britain, France, Canada, Netherlands, Norway, etc.—which went along with the U. S. resolution—is overwhelmingly opposed to a war with China.

THE U. S. RESOLUTION was (Continued on Page 6)

Justice Dep't Threatens Railmen in New Walkout

The Department of Justice again waved the big stick of contempt action against the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen as the union's switchmen and other workers began a fast-spreading mass absence on "sick leave." At this writing many midwestern and eastern lines were already feeling the

crippling effect of the movement with the suspension of a growing number of freight and passenger trains. Some layoffs in affected industries were also reported.

The "sick leave" movement sprang up spontaneously at it has on at least two other occasions since the Korea war, when negotiations, two years after the dispute began, were at a standstill. The four Brotherhoods, whose officials agreed to a White House-engineered "memorandum" in December "settling" the dispute, turned down the terms through the action of meetings of their shop chairmen, whose ratification is necessary to give a contract effect.

Each of the meetings ordered the respective officers to renew negotiations for a better contract. There were no real negotiations although White House aide John R. Steelman was reported to have met with employers and union representatives. The employers who are supposed to be "employees" of the government under the still continuing government seizure of the lines and an anti-union injunction, are sticking by the "memorandum," and insist it is binding.

They made their position known through newspaper ads throughout the country carrying photographs of the document and the signatures. The union's rules require

ing ratification was ignored by the operators.

IT WAS THE AD that aroused the ire of the workers and sparked the new wave of "sick leaves"

Also a factor in the new flareup is the wage freeze order. Fearful that their fight for a substantial raise and a 40 hour workweek is already endangered, the railroad workers are pressing for a quick decision.

The terms agreed to by the Brotherhoods' officials were rejected on a number of grounds: by the switchmen and yard employees because of the failure to get the 40-hour week immediately; by the road men for settling on the basis of only a five-cent hourly increase although the yardmen and switchmen won 23 cents and by most groups involved over important demands for rule changes. The three-year duration is also unsatisfactory to most groups.

Brotherhood Dance

Honoring the close ties between the Jewish and Negro people, Club Bernie Nathanson of the Jewish Young Fraternalists will sponsor a brotherhood dance Saturday evening, Feb. 3, at 868 E. 180 St., Bronx.



GET HERE IN TIME!

DEADLINE FOR WHAT'S ON? For Negro History Week Edition Will be Monday, February 5th, at 6 p.m. sharp.

If you wish to place a What's On? For February 11th edition it must be in at the above specified time.

Price Jumps Take Food Off the Table

By Louise Mitchell

The American people are eating less than they did in 1941, at the outset of World War II, and also in 1946 when certain foods were still considered scarce. Wages of 1950 have been unable to keep pace with the everyday American's buying power of former years. Higher prices are constantly reducing the standard of living in this country.

With prices continuing to rise despite the high price freeze the buying power and consumption of the workers will be cut even further in 1951. In one month, from Dec. 15, 1950 to Jan. 15, 1951, the price of fresh vegetables rose 54 percent! In the same period fresh fruit rose 40 percent, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

While the Department of Agriculture records (which lag behind current developments) show only a slight decline or rises in per capita civilian consumption between 1950 and 1949, a real view of America's eating habits can be seen in comparing these figures of less than 10 years ago.

For instance the civilian consumption of butter in 1950 was 10.5 pounds per person; in 1941 it was 16. On the other hand, consumption of oleomargarine, a butter substitute, has almost tripled in those years from 2.7 pounds to 6.1 in 1950. This substitution was forced on the public because of higher prices.

The highest milk consumption occurred in 1946 with the per capita intake reaching 813 pounds as compared with 763 in 1950.

Coffee which has been hardest hit by speculators' manipulation fell from 19.9 pounds per person in 1946 to 17 in 1950.

Total fat consumption reached 47.4 per person in 1941 and dropped to 45.2 in 1950.

And so all the way down the line with only a few exceptions. The consumption of beef was higher in 1949 than last year while egg intake hit its highest point in 1948 with per capita consumption reaching 386 eggs per person in 1948 as compared with 384 in 1950.

The local retail grocer has his own story to tell on the shift in eating habits.

"People are complaining about higher prices constantly," said the retailer located at First Ave. and 18th St. "The housewives are trying to stretch their dollar by buying more potatoes and starchy foods. Coffee sales have dropped. Butter is selling in small quantities and oleomargarine is constantly rising."

Letters from mine, factory and field

A Negro Worker Answers 'Courier' Letter

Macon, Ga.
Editor, The Worker:
New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor of The Worker:
This morning I must write some editor of a newspaper to express my mind and I don't have enough faith in the weeklies that I read to believe they would carry my letter in full, (except for the Daily and Sunday Worker).

I do want the people of this nation to know how I feel and think about this so-called GI that I am about to write about.

The Negro woman who carries the Pittsburgh Courier here in my community brought the Jan. 13 issue to me this morning and the first big news that claimed my attention was this big front page story by this so-called GI Sgt. Charles W. Harris from South Korea and also the editorial warning to the Negro masses. And I want to say, being a Negro worker, born and reared in the Georgia Black Belt counties on the farm, I have spent all my life making my home in the south, (I am now 53 years of age) half the time working as a share-cropper and the rest working in the shops in the various cities in different parts of the state, and Alabama.

[The letter referred to appeared in the Pittsburgh Courier of January 13, under the heading "Don't Let Communism Fool You," Warns GI.]

First a few words on this letter of GI Charles W. Harris. My first impression after I read his appeal was to wonder how many pieces of silver did this Negro get for that letter* or rather, for signing his name to it. For my best bet is that this Negro (if he was a Negro) did not write that letter. I get the impression that he doesn't know anything about the treatment of Negroes in America and of our problems, particularly in these southern states. My best conclusion is that if he is a Negro GI he is also an educated fool who doesn't know what it is all about, or he is a stool-pigeon, stooping on the other GIs for his Wall Street master-murderers, for their greedy profit. This little Negro stooly is trying to tell us how Communists are at

work over in Korea and how the Chinese Reds are murdering women and children, but what he doesn't tell us is what American youth getting out of this murderous crime the Americans are committing in Korea, crimes of raping, murdering, burning and destroying whole communities of the Korean people. How can this so-called GI explain to us this fact. The sharper the Truman drive for World War III gets the harder the attacks on the Negro people here at home in the South as well as in the army. What about Lieut. Gilbert and other Negro GIs who suffer while Charles Harris serves as a stool for the FBI.

But it is very funny to see what big fools some of our Negro leaders are. We just have to laugh at these great writers when we read their filth and lies of advice to us here in the South. I am now referring to the editorial page of this same issue which tells of the Communist Party convention held Dec. 28-31. The party that placed on the top of its agenda the considering of the problems of American Negroes, and elected two regulars and 4 alternatives to the national leadership. Many of us here in the deep south have just one answer for such writers as those of the Courier. We are beginning to watch deeds not words. We want action, not promises. This Negro group on the staff of the Courier spoke about the secret FBI agents being there. Yes, that is true. But I want to remind this bunch of Tommies that there was a little army of FBI agents down in Monroe, Ga., in 1945 with money behind them to catch the lynchings who murdered 2 men and their wives. This is 1951 and none of these fascists have been brought to the "bar of justice" for these crimes. The FBI would not find anyone. We, here, believe that some of the lynchings must have been FBI agents. And the same Uncle Tommies up at the head of the Courier have dropped this crime as if it were a red-hot iron—for the benefit of their fast cushion seats.

They spoke further about the plans the Communists have to tackle the problem of Negro rights.

The problems that we are faced with here in the south, and let me say that we are faced with many. Let me name some of them. This year many farmers who get loans from the government last year have been told that they will not get them this year. Here in the South, in some sections Negro farmers can't rent a farm. Many Negro women out in the country-side are working for \$5 a week, with children to feed, not to mention those women in town who can't get a job at all in most of the shops. Then, of course, there are the lily white textile mills who don't hire Negroes, period. And, if by chance they do the Negroes are filth cleaners, only. Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two kids are rotting behind bars in a Georgia prison, simply for committing the crime of defending her right to have a woman's dignity. What are these Negro Uncle Tommies of the Courier doing about this today.

Yes we Negroes, here in Macon, Ga., say let the Negro leaders of the Courier put action into practice now and lip-service to the fake Civil Rights promises of Truman that we all see have been all dumped by the Missouri faker.

Please tell these Courier gentlemen to let their Democrat and Republican parties take pattern after the so-called foreign Russian Communist Party and fight for Negro rights for all over the South like the Communists have done in the Scottsboro and Herndon cases and many others. Then we here in Georgia and Alabama and the rest of the South, will believe what we read in the Pittsburgh Courier.

We here in Macon want justice. We want our freedom, like all other people, not ropes when we speak up for our rights and bullets in our backs when we attempt to vote.

Please forgive me for this long letter but some one must speak up. I have spent a whole six hours writing this letter. Please don't put it in the waste dump. I want every paper to know how I feel and many thousands more here in the South.

Yours truly,
A Negro Worker of
Macon, Ga.

Critical of Walter Lowenfels' Article

Editor, The Worker:

I usually save the magazine section of The Worker to read during the middle of the week. I look forward to reading one or two feature articles each night.

This week, however, instead of enjoyment, after a hard day's work that lasted until about 9 p.m., I had a deeply unpleasant reaction to an article 'saved up' for just such a time.

I am referring to "This Little Piggie, etc." by Walter Lowenfels. I didn't think the article was at all funny. The reasons that I feel this way are:

1. In these days of bone-deep taxes, swollen prices, highway-robbery transportation costs, etc., one wonders just how characteristic it is (or ever was) for workers, or the majority of Negro people, or great sections of the middle class, to patronize butchers where only haunches and sides and carcasses of meat are sold.

2. The writer said he bought 17 pounds of pig. That's a lot of pig, friends. As one who has been familiar with the meat of pig all my eating life, I know he couldn't have bought 17 pounds of lard and bones—even counting head and tail.

3. I can only hope Mr. Lowenfels gave us as inaccurate a picture of his daughters as he gave of the pig. The remarks he makes to drop from their mouths are about as snobbish, non-working class, and generally sickening as the gems that clatter out of the oral cavities of Park Avenue progeny.

(Editors Note: We agree with the main point made by the writers of the letters and accept the criticism for publishing the article. The letters have been forwarded to Walter Lowenfels for comment.)

4. I don't know what section of Philadelphia Mr. Lowenfels calls home. But certainly he has at least driven through working class neighborhoods where the windows of meat stores are piled high with calf-heads, pig-heads, goat-heads, lamb-heads, etc. And surely he has never walked the shopping streets of a Negro community where the mass of Negro people buy their food, or he would have seen the rich profusion of pig feet, pig-tails, pig ears, hog maw, hog jaw, chitterlings, fat-back and pig-head. (Every bit of it good eating!—if knowingly cooked.) He doesn't seem to realize either that most of these delicacies and food staples are vital to the diets of Irish and German people—to name only two others.

It has always seemed to me dangerously near contempt to single out any item of food for ridicule. Since almost everything that grows is edible, one must assume that somewhere, people will probably eat whatever they can lay hands on.

5. Mr. Lowenfels says: "The workers who don't (eat roast beef) ... try to save on pig." Just where

does this man live? Where has he been; what, and whom has he seen; what does he read? Has Mr. Lowenfels, for instance, ever heard of the American South? For his information this is the land where most workers, farmers, sharecroppers—Negro and white—are so hilarious and moist-eyed when their bare meals are brightened by a piece of hog meat once in a great while . . . that they would have sat and wept while their thin hands dug into their grieving bellies could they have been present at the spectacle of Mr. Lowenfels and daughters tossing away 17 pounds of fresh pig. (Not salt meat; not smoke meat or dried meat, but fresh, sweet fresh young pig!)

6. And as for the final, smug, o-so-clever, two sentences, when my hands stop shaking with anger, I will quote them. "P.S. Anyone who wants a pig head for free, plus one small tail, kindly send postage. Also, for roast beef and peace, you can count on the support of one entire anti-pig family."

Well.
I can think of millions of hungry American families, and particularly I think with hot anger and avenging sorrow of the too, too many of my own Negro people among them, who would reach out for a pig's head—or even one small pig tail to cook in a pot of greens. I can think of many millions more who starve around this world today who would snatch up a pig snout to save their children's lives.
G.P., New York City.

The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE FREE-SUN OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7054. Cable Address: "Dailwork," New York, N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
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Peace!—Not More Corpses

"THANK GOD," said Warren Austin.

History will record this incredible comment with unbelieving horror.

The man was actually expressing gratitude for bigger piles of dead and mangled human beings.

He was rejoicing in the certainty that he will get more corpses. Korean corpses. Chinese corpses.

And, just as surely and tragically, the corpses of untold American boys finding their early graves in the soil of Asia.

THE VOTE FINALLY wrung out of the UN Assembly's Political Committee was a triumph of political blackmail.

Most of the nations voting for the Washington resolution branding People's China as an "aggressor" feared this resolution. They had only contempt for it as diplomacy.

Canada denounced it—but was afraid to defy the Big Dollar Boss.

Britain clearly sees its rottenness. And who is more an expert on imperialist rottenness than Britain itself? But the London delegate did not dare to break with the atom-bomb gang which it needs to hold the lid down on the rebellious dark-skinned slaves of Asia and Africa.

WARREN AUSTIN got the terrorized votes.

But he did not get the human race.

Arrayed against his terrible blueprint for more slaughter in Asia as the Syrian delegate pointed out, were more than one and a half billion human beings—more than half the total global population.

And does anyone believe that the "Ja" vote, twisted out of the remaining countries, really speak for the people of Britain, Canada, France, Latin America, the Philippines, Mexico, Australia, etc.

It does not speak for the majority of the American people, three out of four of whom told the Gallup Poll recently that they want the Government to get out of the Korean people's country.

WHAT WAS IT that the government was so frantically trying to kill when it strong-armed the passage of its more-war resolution? It was trying to murder the tremendous opportunity for a quick ending of the war in Korea which was looming up before the war-weary peoples of the world.

The Asia-Arab resolution, amended by the Soviet Union, and accepted by the Peking government, would have ended all the bloodshed in Korea within 24 hours!

The proposition was clear, simple, honest, and effective. It said: Convene a seven-power Asia conference which would immediately order a "Cease-fire" and begin negotiations on a Korean peace, China's admission to the UN, Taiwan and the withdrawal of all non-Korean armies from that blood-soaked land.

How could this conceivably hurt the American people or the national interest?

BUT THE WARREN AUSTIN resolution is not dictated by either the welfare of the nation and its people or its security.

It is dictated by the desperate desire of the Wall Street trusts to provide guaranteed markets for the terrific "over-production" which would face them in a peace economy. War contracts are such a guaranteed market.

It is dictated by the "white supremacy" master-race viewpoint which says that the Wall Street-London-Dutch-Belgian banks must be the undisputed masters of Asian and African cheap labor and cheap raw materials.

Above all, it is dictated by the frantic fear which Dollar Imperialism has of the prospect of a modernized, industrialized, poverty-free Asia and Africa self-governed by liberated colored peoples.

Under the Wall Street lash, the UN voted for more war against the colonial resolutions of Asia.

BUT THESE FREEDOM-SEEKING revolutions cannot be stopped.

Not even by new Hiroshimas, new Lidices on a vast scale organized by the mass killers with the A-bombs in their hands.

For the more Washington pushes for its mountain of Asian corpses, the more will the resistance of Asia, of West Europe, of India, the Middle East, and of the American people mount in energy and determination.

The fight for peace must go forward. Our troops should quit Korea where they should never have gone to begin with.

The country hates this Korean war. This opposition needs to be organized, united, and made unmistakably known to the government by the people.

The seating of People's China is a precondition for peace and the prevention of vaster wars!

The government would not sit down at the table with People's China—it would only brand it! The nation cannot meekly accept this policy which spells personal tragedy for millions of ordinary American families.

Martinsville 7 11th Hour Move

(Continued from Page 3)

the case. His opinion flew in the face of a raft of cited Supreme Court decisions.

Martin A. Martin and Samuel W. Tucker, NAACP attorneys, told Hutcheson that no white men, convicted of rape, had ever been executed in the 42 years since the court began accumulating records. In that same time, however, 45 Negroes had been executed, they said.

Tucker, in a brilliant and impassioned argument, said that these statistics reveal not only that Negroes are being consigned to death as an example to all Negro people, but that Negro women and children were deprived of equal protection under the law. He cited numerous cases of light sentences given white men convicted of raping Negro women.

ANGERED by the ferocity displayed by Battle and Hutcheson, the 500 delegates crammed into a Negro church. Fifty volunteered to remain in Richmond to carry on a vigil before Battle's office in the state capitol. Fifty more volunteered to go to Washington to join a vigil before the White House. Close to \$900 was thrown into a hat by the other delegates to support the height and battle to snatch the men from death.

National Assn. of Negroes
Union members and students, Negro and white, made up the bulk of the caravan. Negro women, led by Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of one of the Trenton Six, and Mrs. Pearl AweL of the Furriers Joint Board, came from each of the 15 states represented by the delegates.

Worldwide support came to the Martinsville Seven as the caravan made their way back home to in-

tensify their fight. Fifteen prominent writers, musicians and scientists in the Soviet Union wired Gov. Battle. Officials and members of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Women's Federation poured out their protests to Battle and President Truman.

And while vigils were maintained before the White House and Battle's office in the state capitol, death watches were placed before U. S. embassies in nations around the world.

Ram Through China Move

(Continued from Page 4)

next to face a test in the full General Assembly, where Wall Street-State Department pressure was expected to win a similar "victory."

The resolution demagogically calls for a study of punitive sanctions against China on the one hand, and continued UN efforts to "negotiate" on the other.

But this phony cover-up for aggressive intentions was assailed by Poland's Julius Katz-Suchy before the Political Committee as "bait" for the nations to swallow while "swallowing the bitter pill of helping to spread the war in the Far East."

"The government of China will be requested," he asserted, "to negotiate with a gun held to it" under the U. S. resolution. If the U. S. seeks peace, he asked, why the indictment of China, and why the demand for sanctions?

The Polish spokesman charged that this U. S. "pressure is necessary just because the possibility of an agreement is looming up."

That the U. S. resolution threatens the world with an unwanted Far East war was recognized, not by the delegates of the Soviet

Union and the People's Democracies alone.

IT WAS RECOGNIZED by the Indian government, whose envoy Sir Benegal Rau, warned that the U. S. is forcing the world to march "toward disaster." It was recognized by the delegates of such Wall Street-dominated governments as Canada and Britain, who cautioned against the very measure they voted for.

It was recognized by the Richmond News-Leader, a conservative newspaper of our own United States, which editorially declared: "China is no less a great power because it is not represented in the UN by the government that governs it; if the other great powers cannot reach an agreement with China, world peace cannot be maintained."

"War with China, under the American resolution becomes a virtual certainty, since obviously it would do no good to brand China as an aggressor and leave it at that. Diplomatic, economic and military sanctions would follow and the chain reaction set up by these could not be controlled by the powers that vote for sanctions."

The News-Leader thus gave expression to the fears and opposition of the majority of Americans to a war with China. But its dangerous acceptance of the "virtual certainty" and inevitability of such a war was being challenged by the existence of a vast and powerful peace movement throughout the world, and by the growing anger and determination of rank and file America to avert the catastrophe.



PEACE . . . OR WAR the great debate

A SYPOSIUM
at Town Hall, 113 W. 43 St.
Sun. Feb. 11th 7:45 P.M.
Moderator: PROF. JOHN J. DEBOER,
U. of Ill. Nat. Chairman ASP
Speakers: DR. MARK A. DAWBER,
Ex-Sec., Home Mission Council of
No. America
PROF. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER
Howard University; Author
REV. JOHN PAUL JONES
Union Church of Bay Ridge
DR. PHILIP MORRISON
Cornell University; Physicist
HON. HERBERT PELL
Former Congressman, ex-Minister
Portugal and Hungary
DR. RANDOLPH C. SAILER
on leave Yenching University,
China
Nat'l Council, Arts, Sciences, Professions
47 West 44 St., MU 7-2161
TICKETS: \$1.20 (tax inc.)
.85 (tax inc.) for members

**MARXISM
and
LINGUISTICS**
Stalin's new contributions to
dialectical and historical
materialism
will be the topic of our
SUNDAY FORUM
February 4, 8 p. m.
Speaker:
HARRY MARTEL
Chairman: JOS. NABEN
Refreshments
ADM. \$1.00

JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 Sixth Avenue, N.Y.C.

Unions Oppose Edict on Pay

(Continued from Page 3)

ty problems that still had to be settled by the WSB, included:

- Whether to allow cost-of-living escalator clauses to continue.
- Whether to allow the correction of inequalities in plants or between plants.
- Whether to permit extra raises in "substandard" categories.
- Whether to allow raises already negotiated in the past.
- Whether to allow raises for increases in production.

Meanwhile, the war mobilizers pulled out another club which they are holding over labor. Sen. Humphrey, the Minnesota "liberal," said his Senate Labor Committee is considering bills to provide government seizure of any plants on war contracts in event of a strike. That would make the government the legal strikebreaker in practically any important walkout in the country, with injunctive power guaranteed, as such authority worked out in railroad.

Sen. Murray of Montana, another "liberal" associated with Humphrey on the committee, said labor and management agreed on a no-strike pledge, the contemplated legislation may not be needed.

THIS, IN EFFECT, is a move to nullify the strike weapon, the only means workers have to protect themselves in the tough days ahead.

Thus far neither the CIO nor the AFL have taken any action to follow up their earlier condemnation of the price "freeze" as a phony. In their first reaction they noted that most food items are exempt from controls or have fixed at an all-time high price level. It was on that ground that William Green in his statement from Miami, Fla., held the wage freeze order "unjust" and "unfair."

The UE general office will hold a conference of representatives from all its affiliates with a membership of 300,000 to mobilize the union for a fight on the freeze program.

Indications of the tone of the UE's coming conference were already given in similar regional conferences representing the 30,000 Harvester workers in the Chicago area and the 15,000 members in the Ohio-Kentucky district.

what's on
SATURDAY
Manhattan
SATURDAY A. M. . . . at 10:45 in our course Economic, Political and Social Issues in the World Today. "Marxism and the Negro Question" will be discussed by Doxey Wilkerson, Adm. \$1 Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., N. Y. C.
MANHATTAN LYL PEACE HOP—Dance in the costume of: Jane—United States; Vanya—Soviet Union; Yu—HusanChina; Josette—France; Aruni—Asaf All—India; coalminer, housewife, butcher, baker, candlestick maker. Music by many bands. Entertainment, refreshments. Contribution 50c. 107 W. 100th St. Saturday, Feb. 3, 8:30 p.m.
DANCE-A-ROUND, no more finals and regents to fear; so swing your money from a chandelier—At the Polkay Jefferson and Liberty DAR. Folk and Square dancing with Fred, Alice, Lou and George. Sat. Feb. 3rd. Instruction fee 50c. 250 W. 26th St.
LOOK NO FURTHER, head for the Lower East Side tonight and join in the fun at American Labor Party, 6th South, a terrific program of continuous dancing, top entertainment, refreshments await you in our newly decorated club. Festivities start at 9 p.m. don't miss it. 93 Ave. B (cor 6th St.) Cont. \$1.
SATURDAY NIGHT FILM CLUB, scoops New York with "The Magic Horse," first feature length Soviet cartoon in magicolor. 111 West 88th St. Four showings, 8:30, 9:40, 10:50, 12 midnight. Admission to members \$1. Social an evening.
MEMBERS OF RICHMOND, Washington Vigils to Save the "Martinsville 7" will gather at Photo League Studio, 23 East 10th St. 8:30 p.m. All Friends of Civil Rights are invited. Donation 50c. Auspices of New York CRC.
Bronx
PLEASE DON'T COME to our "Cabaret Night"! Won't have enough room for you. No matter what you've heard about Club Unity LYL parties, at 1029 East 163rd St. Please don't come!

JOHN'S RESTAURANT
The best and largest selection of (m) and (c) wines and (u)ggs. All (m) of cocktails, Italian-American kitchen. Open till past midnight. 302 East 12th Street. NYC. GRamercy 5-9531—John Faccioli, Prop.

PROTEST!

German Rearmament

ON
**THURSDAY
FEB. 8, 1951**

7:30 P. M.

at St. Nicholas Arena

69 West 66th Street
New York City

Admission 50¢

Tickets may be purchased at your trade union or at the office of the **LABOR COMMITTEE TO COMBAT GERMAN REARMAMENT** Room 601, 22 E. 17th St. N.Y.C. AL 5-5858

SUNDAY
Manhattan
MARXISM AND LINGUISTICS. Stalin's new contributions to dialectical and historical materialism will be the topic of our Sunday Forum, Feb. 4 at 8 p.m. Speaker: Harry Martel; chairman Jos. Nabes. Refreshments, \$1 adm.
COME EARLY to Charlie Chaplin films at ALP 4th, North. 82 Second Ave. 8:15 p.m. "Easy Street, The Cure, The Immigrant."
Bronx
LYL SQUARE DANCE with caller. Sunday, Feb. 4 8 p.m. Down at LYL clubroom on Barker Ave., between Allerton and Britton St. Refreshments, admission 35c.
Coming
GORKI, will be the author discussed by Francine Bradley, on "Writers for Tomorrow's World" at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Monday, Feb. 5, at 8:30 p.m. Admission \$1.00.
MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIFE, will be discussed by Mark Tarall, Monday Feb. 5 at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Adm. \$1.00. 8:30 p.m.
LINCOLN VETS DANCE—See ad, tickets available at Workers Bookshop, Jefferson Bookshop. Bookfair. Vets Office—23 W. 26th St. MU 3-5057.
SALUTE TO NEGRO HISTORY WEEK. Negro, Jewish, Chinese Song and Dance Brotherhood Festival at Peoples Drama Theatre, 312 Eldridge St. Sunday afternoon, Feb. 11, 3:00 p.m. Artists: Al Moss, Edith Segal, Charles Riley, Chao-li Chi, Mort Freeman, Frank Silvers, Master of Ceremonies. Tickets \$1.20 at Peoples Drama Theatre, GR 5-3833 and Bookstores. Tickets going fast, hurry.
CELEBRATE NEGRO HISTORY WEEK with the Fur Club, Labor Youth League, Saturday, Feb. 10, 257 Seventh Ave. Puppet show, guest singer, refreshments, dancing. Sub. 75c—9:00 p.m. until ?? All are welcome.
SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTIONS
METROPOLITAN MUSIC SCHOOL—Spring term beginning. Enroll now for folk, guitar, pre-school, dance, composition and theory classes. Individual instruction in all instruments and voices, supplemented by theory, chorus, orchestra and ensemble work. 18 W. 74th St., New York. TR 3-2761. Catalog available.

Sub Campaign Report The Box Score for Peace

STATES	QUOTA	Subs received week of Jan. 23-29	Total subs received in campaign incl. Jan. 29	Percent of quota
Alabama-Miss.-Tenn.	75	—	13	17
California-Ariz.-Nev.	200	4	32	16
Connecticut	500	24	56	11.2
Colorado-N. Mex.-Wyo.	100	11	24	24
Florida	100	7	15	15
Georgia	25	—	—	—
Illinois	2200	229	614	27.9
Indiana	200	7	64	32
Iowa-Neb.-Kan.	100	2	9	9
Louisiana	50	—	1	2
Maryland-Wash., D.C.	200	—	38	19
Michigan	1000	12	117	11.7
Minnesota-N.D.-S.D.	500	24	96	19.2
Missouri-Kansas City-K.	100	1	41	41
Montana-Idaho	50	3	13	26
New England	750	54	213	23.6
New Jersey	1500	20	323	21.5
N. Y. Upstate	1050	11	53	5.0
Manhattan	7000	371	1331	19.7
Bronx	3500	438	756	21.6
Brooklyn	6000	1488	2772	46.2
Queens	2000	88	138	6.9
N.C.-S.C.	100	13	32	32
Ohio-Ky-Wheeling, WV	1000	36	122	12.2
Oklahoma-Arkansas	25	—	5	20
Oregon	30	1	5	16.6
Pennsylvania-Del. (E.)	1500	23	139	11.6
Pennsylvania (West.)	500	1	13	2.6
Texas	200	2	15	7.5
Utah	25	—	5	20
Virginia	50	—	5	10
Washington	50	1	10	20
West Virginia	50	—	5	10
Wisconsin	200	2	47	23.5
TOTALS	31,080	2873	7172	23.1

This report includes subscriptions received as of Mon. Jan. 29

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New Trial Opens Mon. For Trenton Negroes

By Abner W. Berry

On Monday morning, Feb. 5, just three years since the first of their number was arrested, six Trenton Negroes will go on trial a second time on a framed-up murder charge.

The six men who have spent nearly half of their three years in jail in the death cell of the Mercer County jail are Collis English, 25-year-old Navy veteran; Horace Wilson, 37; Ralph Cooper, 25; James Thorpe, 26; James MacKenzie, 26, and McKinley Forrest, 38.

The case, called a "Northern Scottsboro," grew out of the slaying of William Horner, a 73-year-old furniture dealer in Trenton Jan. 27, 1948. Police picked up the six Negroes, third-degree statements from some of them and the prosecution and court railroaded them to death sentences.

At the end of a nine-week, \$50,000 trial on Aug. 6, 1948, Mercer County's longest and most expensive, the six Negroes were sentenced to die on Sept. 19, 1948. An automatic appeal saved the defendants' lives, and later a mass protest movement forced a reversal of the lower court by the State Supreme Court.

THE CIVIL Right Congress attorneys who handled the appeal found so many irregularities on the part of the court and the clear indication of frame up in the handling of the case by the police and the prosecution that the state high court had to cite trial judge Charles P. Hutchinson's error in its reversal. During the trial, po-

lice and prosecution, it was revealed, collaborated in suppressing evidence and were accused of arresting and hounding out of town a defense witness.

Subsequently, attorneys William L. Patterson and Emmanuel Bloch were barred by New Jersey courts from representing three of the defendants.

Both Patterson and Bloch withdrew from the case and the three defendants they represented sought to get Charles P. Howard, the well known Negro attorney, as a counsel. The court refused to allow Howard to represent them on the grounds that he had been associated with organizations listed as "subversive" by the U. S. Attorney General. Howard is a leader in the Progressive Party and was a delegate to the recent Warsaw World Peace Congress.

In the trial which begins Monday, the Philadelphia Negro attorney, Raymond Pace Alexander, will act as chief defense counsel. He will be assisted by Arthur Garfield Hays, ex-judge George Pelletiere, of Trenton, and others.

County Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe, who handled the case in 1948, will again represent the State of New Jersey. Superior Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley will preside.

Communist Blasts Dewey Farce at LIRR Hearing

MINEOLA, L. I.—Gov. Dewey's Long Island Railroad Commission held a "public hearing" in the high school here last Friday. It was a "public hearing," mind you, but half of the assembled 600 were politicians, a goodly number of whom came and left in

Communist spokesman took the mike.

"A governor who is so exercised about the mythical threat of an atom bombing should have recognized long ago that the rolling coffins of the Long Island Railroad constitutes not an obscure and future menace, but a clear and present danger to the lives of the commuters of Long Island," said Tormey. It was the Dewey Administration, he went on, which was really responsible, really guilty in the death of the commuters.

But stop! Chairman Patterson interrupts at the end of one minute of Tormey's speech. All other speakers have had 10 minutes; many have taken more . . . and without interruption. But not in this case. Bedlam ensues. A score of hecklers scattered among the politicians began operations for Patterson said: "Mr. Tormey, you can have two more minutes."

"It is amazing," said Tormey, "that accidents were not even more frequent, considering the working conditions . . . Benjamin Pokorney, the motorman killed in the Thanksgiving Eve accident had worked the first 22 days of November without a day off and had worked up to 12 hours a day . . . Conditions of utter discrimination against Negro workers on the Long Island prevail . . . we prefer New York."

Said Henry Doliner, executive secretary of the Nassau-Suffolk ALP: "The people of Long Island are not so much concerned with created, government-sponsored body—whether it is called an Authority or something else—as they are with the fundamental questions of safety, efficiency and comfort at the lowest possible cost to commuter and taxpayer."

Said an unidentified, irate commuter, after nearly two hours of harangues by the politicians: "When the hell are these politicians going to stop talking and let the commuters get a chance?"

For the organizers and masterminds of this "public hearing" had contrived to allow the public full freedom to hear, while reserving to themselves all the freedom to speak. They included as chairman Robert Patterson, former secretary of war; Robert Moses; J. Russell Sprague, GOP boss of Nassau County who was responsible for Dewey's presidential nomination in 1948; and Corporation Council McGrath, who brought Mayor Impellitteri's blessings for the Dewey plan.

Patterson wielded the first knife—for more than an hour. He heaped fulsome praise on the Dewey "Transit Authority" proposal to take over the railroad, issue tax-exempt bonds (what a bonanza for some investment trust!) and, of course, take all this out of the pockets of the commuters to the tune of a 20 percent fare hike.

Then the other knife-wielders joined in. But not a word about the real responsibility for the catastrophes which had killed more than 100 people, injured seriously hundreds more.

The moment finally came when the platform committee could no longer avoid letting James Tormey speak. They huddled briefly, and the chairman announced a "Mr. Tormey" would speak. No titles for Mr. Tormey although everyone else had been introduced and identified. Then, at 10:55 p.m. the

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on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

WAS IT BASKETBALL when Tulane scored 68 the other night and still lost to Kentucky by 36 points? This 104-68 stuff sounds more like the pro scores. Call me a basketball reactionary, but I would rather see the game where Indiana beat Minnesota 32-26. For that matter I liked the game when the same Kentucky beat St. Johns 43-37. So did the crowd, come to think of it.

When those scores run up to the hundred mark and the losers score about 70 the game is unbalanced. It's all offense and no defense. At least not hardly enough.

It's worse with the pros, where they artificially build up the scores with a longer game and tired players, who forget defense.

At some of these fantastic pro games where the score is 110-98, there seems little point in a sports writer telling what happened until a few minutes before the end. Otherwise the story would just be "This guy scored, the other guy scored, this guy scored again, the other guy scored again." Maybe they ought to start the pro games with only five minutes left to go, so the goals would mean something.

Now we don't expect every basketball fan to agree with us on this. The subject is controversial. Some people like 14-12 slugfests in baseball and cold weather in winter. I like 3-2 games and hot weather all the time. As they used to say before Truman started handing things over to McCarthy and Mundt, it's a free country.

THERE ARE REASONS for the mounting of scores. The big change came when they stopped lining up at center after each goal and allowed the scored-on team to grab the ball out of the basket and hightail it back the other way. The ten second rule, requiring the team with the ball to bring it past midcourt, in that time, ended the leisurely all court tactics and masterly freezing such as the St. Johns Wonder Five used to beat CCNY 17-9.

The changes were good at the time. The balance had gone way over on the side of defense. For some years after the rules changed scoring stayed within reason, though going up. Defense was still a strong factor.

Now we find the rules unchanged and the scores mounting. That's something to think about. And if you start thinking out loud you're liable to say that the momentum of the pell mell rush for points may have carried some of the coaches along to the point where they are no longer teaching defense. Just thinking out loud...

I remember when Rhode Island State came to the Garden with the logical conclusion of the trend, wild all-out attack and a tip of the hat to defense. The writers said "It ain't basketball." But this year I've seen a few games (not all, mind you) that looked like Rhode Island State basketball to me!

IT'S SAID there's never much point in bringing up a beef unless you're prepared to throw out a constructive suggestion. Alright, here's one. For what it's worth, several old time players and current coaches think it's good.

Anyhow, it's simple enough. When team A scores a basket, the referee would handle the ball and let say five seconds elapse before giving it to the scored on team.

This would accomplish several things. A player who drives through for a layup shot and winds up five feet behind the court would have a chance to scramble back to the defense instead of watching the other team grab the ball right out of the basket and scoot downcourt against a now undermanned defense. As it is he is now often penalized for having been fast and skillful enough to drive under. It becomes a vicious circle in which defense takes a beating.

Just those few second pause would take some of the rat race out of the game, put some wind back into the players, and automatically restore more emphasis on all round ability and ball handling. Speed will still pay off, but so will skill and defense. Less shots will be taken, which means less scrambling underneath for the rebounds of haphazard shots, and hence less tipping in by the big guys underneath.

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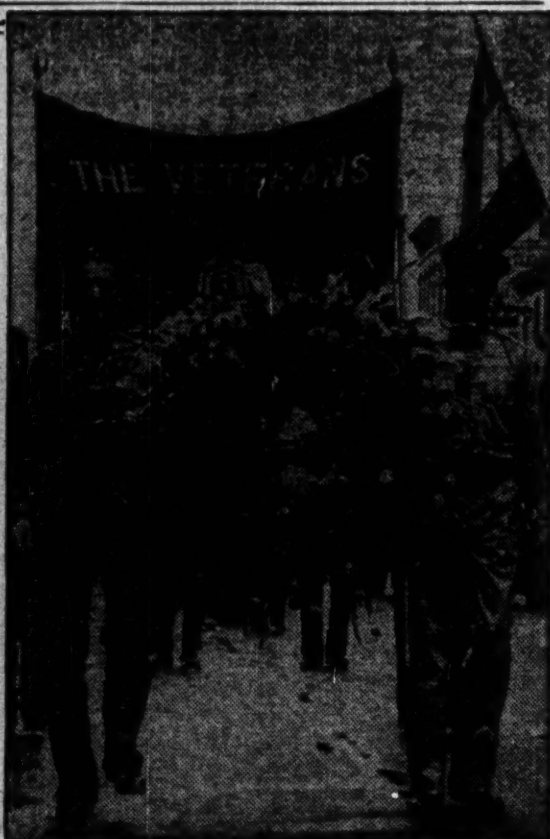
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Tenants, Labor Rally To Block Rent Hike

By Michael Singer

ALBANY.—Tenant mobilizations scheduled here for Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 13 and 14, have capital officials jittery. The Feb. 13 mass delegation, coinciding with the budget hearings, which scores of trade union, parent, teacher and consumer representatives are expected to attend, will confront bi-partisan legislative leaders with one of the biggest people's lobbies in recent years.

Republican strategists were trying to offset a surprise move by State Sen. William J. Bianchi, Manhattan (Rep-ALP), who filed a motion last Wednesday to discharge the Senate Finance Committee from holding up his resolution to disapprove the McGoldrick rent rise plan.

With rising tenant activity against the 15 percent rent increase, legislative leaders had hoped to bottle up Bianchi's proposal until Feb. 15—deadline for legislative action on the McGoldrick rent plan, but the newly-elected Manhattan senator, whose outspoken demands for rent control and anti-discrimination measures have already upset bipartisan steamroller conspiracies, outsmarted the leaders.

ACTING UNDER Senate rules which permit him to call up his motion at any time after Feb. 2 and thus force a vote by the Senate on his rent control resolution, Bianchi has put the Republicans on the spot. The GOP leaders are now scurrying around to line up a solid Democratic bloc against the Bianchi motion.

Democrats, particularly, were thrown off balance by Bianchi's motion to discharge. Having already expressed themselves against the McGoldrick plan, the minority will now be compelled to "put up or shut up" when the Bianchi roll-call is conducted.

But it is no secret that Democratic leaders Sen. Elmer F. Quinn and Assemblyman Irwin Steingut have an agreement with GOP spokesmen to go along with the McGoldrick plan after their own rent proposals have been defeated by pre-arranged maneuvers.

A high Republican authority indicated that he expected the Bianchi motion to be swamped, conceding one vote (Bianchi's) in support. He is due for a surprise, however, if rank and file Democrats back up their privately expressed opinions on the Senate floor.

Thus far only one Democratic senator has had the gumption to commit himself against the McGoldrick rent increase proposals in open defiance of party leaders. He is Sen. Fred C. Moritt.

A Bianchi-Moritt combination against the Republican steamroller may cause a wide enough gap in the solid bipartisan phalanx to slip through as many as six or eight Democratic votes in favor of the resolution.

SUCH A possibility rests entirely on the extent of tenants and trade union pressure between now and Feb. 13.

If the Democrats bolt to Bianchi on his discharge move it will raise havoc with Republican plans. A strong possibility will then exist for revisions of the 15 percent rent increase-mass eviction bill.

There are growing indications that many Democrats are cracking under the double onus of responsibility for the McGoldrick plan and the Impellitteri 3 percent sales tax.

They are hopeful that their leaders will give them a chance to speak up early against the rent increases as a concession for being whipped into line behind the mayor's consumer tax demands.

The two-day people's lobby here on Feb. 13 and 14 can break through on both fronts: force Democrats to be counted on the McGoldrick plan and line them up against the sales tax.

Demand Justice in Case Of Slain Negro Ex-GI

Harlem organizations and civil rights groups throughout the city rallied for a fight as the jimcrow sign on New York justice was illuminated by a series of events. After a two-month run-around with no action by officials on the coldblooded police killing of the 24-year-old Negro war veteran, John Derrick, last Dec. 7 by two white policemen, the anti-Negro attitude of the City Fathers was unmistakable:

• Police Commissioner Murphy, who has refused to date to discuss the Derrick killing, moved quickly to order a departmental trial for Patrolman William A. Tierney who brutally beat Robert L. Cox, a 21-year-old white youth on New Year's Day.

• While Tierney was in the midst of the departmental hearing last Wednesday, District Attorney Frank S. Hogan personally presented his complaint to the Grand Jury and obtained an indictment consisting of five counts of assault. Tierney was arrested and held in \$1,000 bail. Hogan did more in three weeks on the Cox case than he has done in two months on the Derrick case.

• Patrolman Tierney was suspended from duty after his indictment.

DERRICK'S slayers are still on duty, free to kill again—if only their quarry is a Negro, the official actions indicate.

• Last weekend a State Supreme Court jury, after hearing the civil complaint of John Harvey Brown, a Brooklyn Negro factory worker, crippled for life by a Sept. 2, 1949 beating at the hands of Patrolman John Tyson and Jerry E. Hogan, granted the complainant \$60,000 of a \$100,000 suit against the city. Tyson and Hogan were not even reprimanded by the department, and are still on duty.

• At press time District Attorney Hogan had promised weakly that he would present evidence against the Derrick slayers, Patrolmen Basil Minakakis and Louis Palumbo, to the Grand Jury next week on Tuesday.

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disregard of Negro life by New York officials and the brush-off given representatives of a united Harlem, Harlem groups have stepped up a mass campaign to obtain justice in the Derrick case. A group of Harlem veterans of World War II, led by a former Air Force Lieut., Louis A. Wheaton, sought an audience with Mayor Impellitteri. The veterans announced also that they will hold a memorial meeting this Saturday (Feb. 3) at 119th St. and Eighth Ave., the spot where Derrick was felled by three police bullets. On Monday, February 5, the vets will join with the Derrick Committee formed on the block where the killing occurred to march to City Hall with demands for action against the killers.

The current mid-week issue of the Amsterdam News, Harlem weekly, in a front-page editorial reflecting community sentiment declared in part:

"You had better do something about this, Commissioner Thomas Murphy, and do it quick..."

"You have procrastinated long enough in the Derrick killing, swishing your moustaches with double-talk about needing 'proof' and 'investigation'."

"Take warning, Thomas Murphy; better do something, and do it now, or blood may run in the streets..."

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The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

FEBRUARY 4, 1951

SECTION 2

The Soak-The-Poor War Budget

Truman's proposed budget is not only a buildup for war against the people of the world. It is also a design for war against the living standards and rights of the people of the United States.

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON.

IT IS NOT difficult for many to see that President Truman's budget is a preparation for war. But the same people do not so easily see that it is a war not only against the people of the world, but no less against the people of the United States.

The crisis in foreign policy arises from the fact that the world is resisting the government's pressure for armaments and war. The other side of the government's crisis is that the financial oligarchy faces the acute problem of markets for the immense productivity in the hands of the trusts. The trusts face the problem of keeping up their rate of profit. The Truman armaments budget and the Truman foreign policy are viewed as the "solution" for both these problems.

The keystone of that "solution" is the systematic reduction of the standards of living of the workers, while the profits of big business are guaranteed at something like their present enormous rate.

The budget message, vague as it is concerning details, and other Presidential documents, such as the Economic Report, are very revealing as to the method the rulers of America intend to use to achieve their objective.

The budget provides a rough guide as to the dollars-and-cents cost of this program to the people.

What It Will Cost

For the fiscal year of 1951, which began July 1, 1950, and runs until June 30, 1951, Truman is asking Congress for authority to make commitments amounting to \$87.5 billion. Of this huge sum, \$54 billion is allocated to the military and \$5.7 billion to international operations, mislabeled "foreign aid." Congress has already approved \$77 billion for fiscal 1951 and the President will shortly submit additional requests for \$10 billion.

Due to shortages of materials, trained manpower, and the slowness of conversion, it is, of course, impossible for Truman to spend all of this \$87 billion in the six months remaining in this fiscal year. But undoubtedly expenditures will be considerably larger than the \$47 billion he estimates he will spend.

But these figures refer to the old budget.

The new budget, which Truman announced Jan. 15, covers fiscal 1952, running from July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952. In the new budget, the figures are even more astronomical.

He is asking Congress for authority to make new commitments amounting to \$94.4 billion and for another \$4 billion to liquidate prior contracts.

Of this huge budget, \$50.9 billion will be allocated to the military and \$10.9 billion to international operations. Thus for two fiscal years (and this means primarily in the next 18 months) the items budgeted directly for war reach the appalling figure of \$135 billion.

Truman estimates that during fiscal 1952 he will be able to spend only \$71.6 billion. That is why in the commercial newspapers and on the radio



you have heard the new budget described as a "\$71 billion budget." But as can be seen from this analysis, that description far understates the situation. If Congress appropriates all Truman asks, there is nothing, short of the difficulties of spending such huge sums, to prevent him from splurging almost \$180 billion in the next 18 months.

For fiscal 1953, the *Wall Street Journal* said on Jan. 19 that military spending will advance another \$20 billion. To maintain armed forces at the level of 3½ million will cost about \$40 billion a year, that journal estimated, and it is well-known here that the Administration is thinking in terms of an army of five or six million by late 1952.

War Danger Increased

The plans of the Administration, it can thus be seen, encompass not merely a quick buildup of the war machine, and then war, but rather entering into a new (and one may say, a more decadent) phase of capitalist economy, based on an annual budget of around \$100 billion, with war a constant threat.

I put it this way because while it is clear the Administration seeks war, it is far from certain that it will succeed in getting one. The forces of peace throughout the world are strong and growing stronger. The Soviet Union has resisted every provocation. And now the American people are speaking out for peace as never before.

Despite these developments, it is necessary to add that the danger of war is enormously increased by the buildup of U. S. armed might. And whether Truman will succeed in igniting the powder keg of World War III, we can assume that his provocations will in any event take the form of kindling "small" wars, like the one in Korea.

The point is that even without full scale war, the Truman plan is a plan for draining the life blood of the American worker and his family, not merely for some passing "emergency" but for as far

into the future as the little minds in the White House can foresee.

If Truman succeeded in fiscal 1952 in spending merely the \$71.6 billion he set down in his budget, that would take a bite of about one-third of the national income.

If we translate this into taxes, we get a useful but not completely accurate measure of the cost to the worker. Taxes are now producing about \$55 billion. To bring revenues up to the \$71.6 billion level, Truman has asked for additional taxes of more than \$16 billion.

"By far the largest part of the additional revenue must come from the middle and lower tax brackets," in the opinion of Leon Keyserling, chairman of the President's Council of Economics Advisers. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce said in its annual report that 72 percent of the new taxes must come from families with incomes less than \$2,000 a year.

On the other hand, taxes must not rise too rapidly on business, Keyserling said, because "a serious loss of incentive would result."

Tax Burden On Workers

Thus a major part of the new taxes will be raised by lowering exemptions and raising the rates on personal incomes, affecting especially the withholding taxes. When it is realized that the 20 percent boost in withholding taxes last October is producing less than \$3 billion a year, one can imagine what the new bite on the workers' paycheck will be.

There will also be increased excise sales taxes. They will, as in the past, raise the price of automobiles, washing machines, radios, cosmetics, and the like. But there will also be a general federal sales tax of about 5 percent on food, clothes, and similar articles of mass consumption, it is reported here.

"To hold down inflation," said Keyserling, "the bulk of consumers must be affected directly by the tax increases."

For the administration approach is that taxes are not important as a means of raising revenues; they primarily are a weapon to "prevent inflation" by reducing purchasing power in the pockets of the people. Taxes "must be imposed where they will reduce spending," as Keyserling put it.

But taxes are not the only weapons in Truman's arsenal; he has the bludgeon of high prices and the knife of wage ceilings to slash and beat down the spending power, that is, the standards of living of the people.

For Tightening People's Belts

Keyserling argues for using them all. "Economies have not been wrecked because the people decided to do with fewer new pleasure cars and elaborate mechanical amusements, or wear their topcoats for longer, or get healthier by eating less," he said in the Economic Report to the President.

The people "must stop eating so much cake," he added, giving a new phrasing to Marie Antoinette's old admonition.

The facts are, of course, that a vast majority of the American people, and especially the doubly oppressed Negro people, are not eating cake. Between 1944 and the fourth quarter of 1950, consumers prices went up 40 percent; wages and salaries only 25 percent. Farm income advanced only 18 percent.

But interest payments went up 61 percent and profits 97.5 percent.

The Heller Committee's budget for "healthful and reasonably comfortable living" requires, at present prices, \$4,000 a year for the average family. But an average worker employed in manufacturing 52 weeks a year makes, at present scales, only \$3,227. In 1949 almost 60 percent of all families received less than \$3,000 a year.

Keyserling's "cake" therefore, is obviously going to the owners of the corporations whose profits, before taxes, in the fourth quarter of 1950 were at an annual rate of \$48 billion. Even after

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

Where Youth Work for Peace

Dr. Holland Roberts, prominent educator, describes his impressions of Soviet young people during his recent trip to the USSR. No limits are placed on opportunities for young people in the Land of Socialism. Their greatest desire is to live in peace and build their country and a prosperous future.

By HOLLAND ROBERTS

OUR PLANE nosed down and came in for a quick, even landing. It was just after midnight. We had made it. Brussels to Prague—the sure symbol of success in our peace journey to Warsaw. Here was the dramatic proof that the great people's emergency air lift was working, doing its part in transporting 2,000 delegates and staff workers from Sheffield and Paris to Warsaw—proof that the British government and the agents of a foreign power which dictates to it had failed in their plan to disrupt the Second World Congress for Peace.

We walked swiftly down the runway and into the outstretched arms of a jubilant, dancing band of gaily dressed Czechoslovak youth. They were our reception committee at Prague, and a sign of what we came to expect throughout Eastern Europe.

Here youth are everywhere in the forefront of the great peace movements which are the dominant feature of daily life. We had the same experience as we traveled on through Poland to Warsaw.

Youth Line Rail Tracks

At every station hundreds of laughing, exuberant youth lined the tracks, waving and shouting "Pokoj! Pokoj! Pokoj! Peace! Peace! Peace!" And we saw them in the front ranks in rebuilding Warsaw and the ever-present war devastated cities of Eastern Europe.

So when our special delegation of 19 Negro and white peace workers went on from Warsaw to Moscow, it was no surprise to us to find Soviet youth taking leadership in every phase of the life of that vast productive land.

Youth participation and leadership is carefully planned and fostered by many Soviet agencies but youth are not given leadership by formal edict. They earn it.

We saw this first in the factories. There were little red flags on some of the machines, the distinguishing mark of a skilled, highly productive worker. Many of these outstanding workers were young men and women in their early twenties, youth leaders in the gigantic program of production which has in 30 years elevated a backward semi-feudal agricultural state into the leading position in industrial Europe.

In Moscow five of us stopped before a flag-marked lathe where a young wom-

an of 22 was making precision parts for the famous Soviet quality car, the Zis automobile. She went quietly ahead with her work, with no signs of self-consciousness at our close scrutiny. There was no hurry and no strain in her movements or general attitude.

Finally a machinist in our circle broke in with a question, "How do you set up records on your machine without 'speed-up'?"

"It's the quality of this work that counts," she answered quickly. "I cut down on the waste by watching the work carefully and making every motion count toward a finished part that measures just right. That's better than spoiling the work by hurrying. I increase my speed, too, but quality comes first."

"It is important to complete the plan on time," she finished, pointing to a red banner that ran the entire length of the room.

"Why have you worked hard to complete the Plan ahead of time?" we asked.

"For the peace," she answered, pointing to another scarlet banner over our heads, which read "Greetings to all fighters for peace against the instigators of a new war."

We exchanged mystified glances. "What do more new cars have to do with peace?" we asked.

"Success builds up our peaceful socialist production for the people. It shows the whole world we are working for peace—to make a better life for our country. We are making cars—not tanks or guns."

She smiled confidently as we moved reluctantly away.

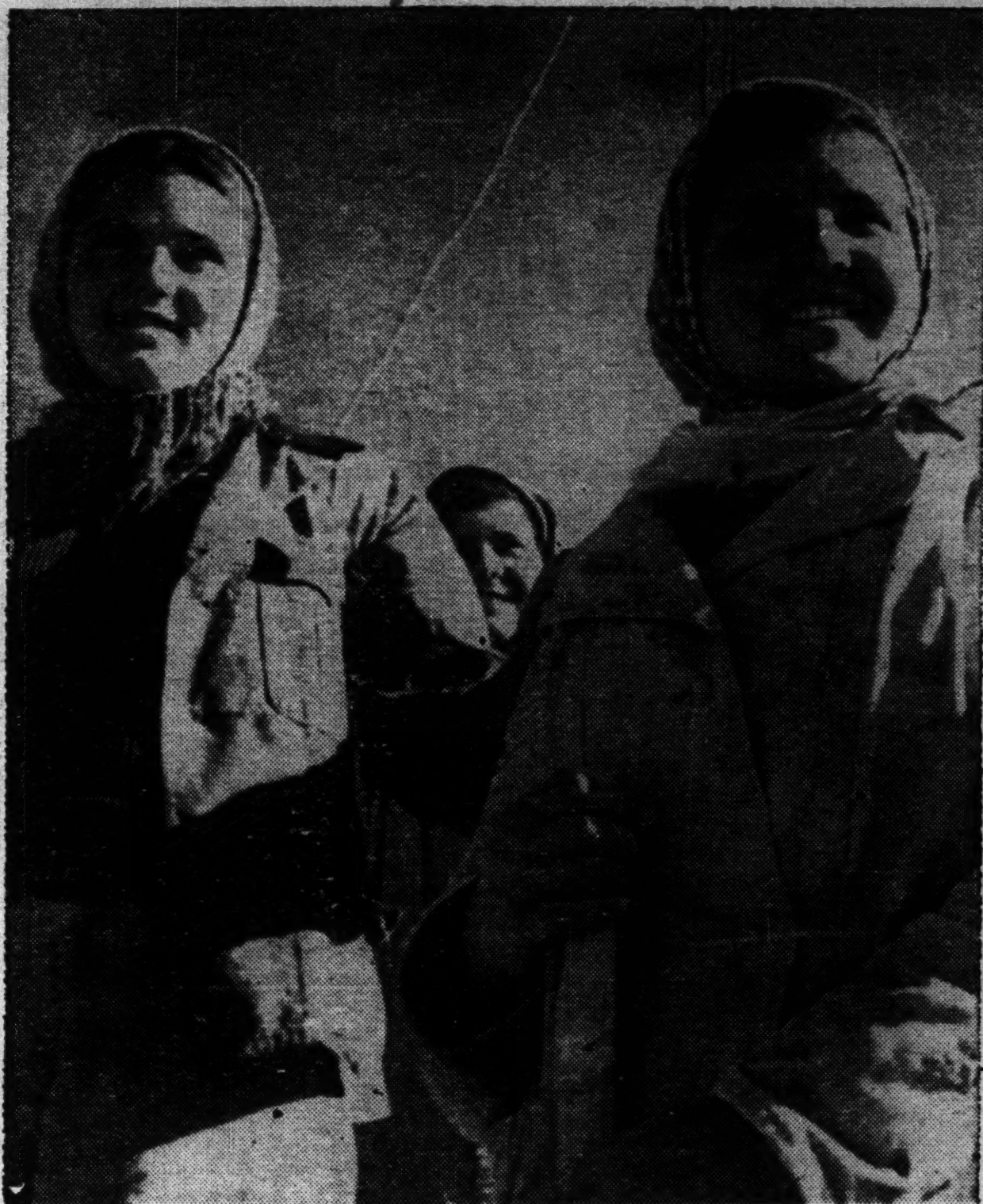
Keynote of Factory Slogans

As we went out the door, a large sign above it caught our eyes: "We want peace and we fight only for peace." Certainly the Soviet people were surrounding themselves with urgent reminders of the necessity of building peace mindedness.

Not only on the streets and in the great Palaces of Culture and in the motion picture theaters, but everywhere in the factories peace was the keynote.

Conscious as we were of the active participation of Soviet youth elsewhere in the Soviet Union it was in Stalingrad that we found the outstanding examples of their work.

When the German General von Paulus came crawling out of a Stalingrad cellar



a few short blocks from the Volga to surrender the remnants of the army of half a million he had led across the Russian steppes, the call went out at once for volunteers to rebuild the city.

People came from every section of the Soviet Union, and so many more Kom-somols (Young Communist Leaguers) volunteered than could be used that a special selecting and processing division had to be set up to choose the best.

Each volunteer pledged that he would work day and night to restore Stalingrad, seven days a week, resting only when he must.

First they decided to put the Stalin tractor plant and the Red October steel mill back into production and then to rebuild the rest of the city.

The young people who came never faltered. For months they slept in ditches and narrow dugouts; a cellar with an improvised roof was a warm palace nearly always reserved for mothers with small children.

Of course there was no restaurants, kitchens, stores, or regular food supply at the beginning, so these young workers foraged and improvised for their meals when their jobs were done. They had pledged to get the tractor plant into production and they held to it.

On June 17, 1944, tractors for the newly-liberated Ukraine and the Don were streaming out of the Stalingrad factory that Donald Nelson, U. S. director of war production, had said would take 15 years to rebuild.

Culture, Recreation

No one needs to tell Soviet youth that creative labor is the core of living, and that a man or woman without a job is a pitiful, useless creature, but they also understand the value of recreation and enjoyment. They know that their Constitution guarantees them the right to leisure as well as the right to work, and they take full advantage of it.

Young people crowd the theaters, skating rinks and music halls as well as the cinema. And of course a number of the star actors, singers and dancers are under 30. We saw the famous ballet, "Swan Lake" the opera "Romeo and Juliet," and the "Red Army Ensemble," among others. In all of them the youth were outstanding performers and the audience was predominantly young.

But it is in the tremendous Palaces of Culture in the cities that Soviet youth can be seen in their favorite playgrounds.

We visited these palaces in Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad, and of course they are to be found in all of the cities of any size throughout the Soviet Union. They date back to 1927 and I had visited them in 1934, but now they are entirely transformed, and would be unrecognizable to anyone who had not kept up with the blossoming of Soviet culture during the last ten years.

As youth centers, Soviet palaces of culture have no parallel in the United States and the scope, variety and richness of their programs is so complex and sweeping that it challenges description. They are something like a vast publicly supported system of community centers, offering recreation and education to everyone on a scale never before conceived of or attempted anywhere in the world.

Our delegation visited the Vyborgsky Palace of Culture Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, 1950, in Leningrad. It was begun in 1927, and as it was the first in the USSR, of course many improvements have been made in the newer plants. As we entered we found ourselves in a spacious, high-ceilinged hall, stretching away into the distance. On either side there were long checking spaces for wraps, sufficient for 5,000 people. The director invited us to see the youth clubs—circles, they call them—and mentioned six or seven: handicrafts, photography, balalaika, nature study, graphic arts, literature, and folk dancing.

After we had looked in quickly on a dozen or more, including many he had not mentioned, I finally asked, "How many clubs do you have operating here?" "About a hundred," he answered casually.

The young people were busy in the brightly lighted, comfortable rooms, working with the assistance of one or more specialists. The equipment was excellent; the microscopes in the nature study club, for example, were fine instruments such as I have used in teaching a college biology class.

Scientific Achievements

At times Soviet youth are tackling problems that have baffled the combined scientific talent of the world. At Stalingrad, as we were to find out later, a young lathe operator, Anatole Pin-yonzhek, quickly found out that production was limited by the quality of the tools used. No metal existed which could stand up under high speeds.

His approach was simple and direct—
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'EXPLAINING' RUSSIA

The following appeared in the Canadian paper, the Vancouver Sun on Nov. 8, 1950. It is from a regular column, entitled "Mather's Nightcap."

Here are eight facts explaining Russia which I got by reading the last eight books explaining Russia!

1. The Russian economic system is so inefficient that in the last few years Russia has become the most formidable power in the world.

2. The bureaucrats who run Russia have crippled industry to such an extent that Russia has made astounding industrial progress.

3. The men in charge of Russian foreign policy are so stupidly ignorant of world conditions that they are always two jumps ahead of anybody else.

4. Russia is such a godless country that drunkenness is at a minimum,

prostitution is nil and the papers wouldn't know a sex story if they saw one.

5. Under the stifling confines of communism, the Russian people have so little interest in culture that every town has an opera and a symphony orchestra.

6. Under the Bolshevik bureaucracy chaotic conditions have laid waste to the country, resulting in such widespread famine and other disasters that the population has increased by leaps and bounds.

7. The poor Soviet worker has been so exploited that he has now little left except security from the cradle to the grave.

8. So heartily do the Russian masses detest the present way of life that, given a chance, they will wipe out anybody who tries to liberate them.

OF THINGS TO COME

By JOHN PITTMAN

Who's Right — Communists Or the 'Integrationists'?

THE U. S. BILLIONAIRES, rampaging around the world on their war-bent mission of destruction, daily intensify their pressure upon the Negro people here. This trend which

exists before our very eyes belies the assertions of those, Negro as well as white, who say the Negro people are being "integrated" into the life of the white majority in the United States.

On the contrary, it is not being "integrated," the separation and segregation of the Negro people is being bolstered. The U. S. billionaires, through the means of their state apparatus, including the police, intend to perpetuate the separate, segregated existence of the Negro people. And the "integration" of such individual Negroes as Dr. Ralph Bunche and Mrs. Edith Sampson—such as it is—reflects tactical concessions by the billionaires, concessions to the mounting struggle of the Negro people, but nevertheless tactical concessions to strengthen and further the billionaires' over-all strategy of maintaining the segregation and oppression of the Negro people.

This concept of the situation today is not held by the majority of Negro leaders. It is, however, the view taught by Marxist science. We submit it to the Negro people, and ask if it does not approximate the reality of their existence. Such a reality as is comprised of the following recent incidents and events.

- In Denver, Col., 15-year-old Charles Wilson, a Negro youth, was shot in cold blood by Policeman Delmar Reed. The authorities and biggest big money paper, the Denver Post, called it an accident, accused the Communists of "threatening" the cop.

- In Pauls Valley, Okla., Leonard Love, a Negro tavern owner, was clubbed and beaten by police, run out of town, and his tavern burned down. The police plead innocent, of course, and the local paper denounces Love; while the Oklahoma County Farmers Union passed a resolution for the expulsion of "any person who either is a member of the Communist Party or supports or defends the philosophy of the Communist international conspiracy against God-loving free men."

- In Whiteville, N. C., a mob of white nightriders invaded the home of a Negro family, and in the husband's absence, beat Mrs. William Flowers with sticks and gun-butts in the presence of her ten-year-old daughter. Sheriff Hugh Nance suppressed the report of the incident on the pretext that he wanted to investigate it quietly; says now that although whites

in the community saw the automobiles, no one recognized any of the occupants; says this is handicapping his inquiry.

- At Saluda, S. C., during the Christmas holidays, Pvt. Joe Ben Wright, Jr., young Negro soldier, was arrested, dragged through the streets by Chief of Police Corley and Policeman Long, jailed, brutally beaten. Although Wright is still hospitalized with a fractured skull and serious internal injuries, Army officials announce nothing new in their "investigation."

- At Columbia, S. C., Gov. James Byrnes declared: "The politicians in Washington and the Negro agitators in South Carolina who today seek to abolish segregation in all schools will learn that what a carpetbag government could not do in the Reconstruction period cannot be done in this period."

- In Roanoke, Va., a jury decided that Dr. Elizabeth Durham had no case against the Norfolk and Western Railroad and the Pullman Co. because she was forced to transfer from first class Pullman accommodations to an inferior jimcrow coach.

- In Washington, D. C., school authorities barred author Pearl Buck from speaking to Negro children in the jimcrow Cardozo High School because of her stand against jimcrow in the U. S. capital.

- In New York, Gov. Dewey's State Commission Against Discrimination dismissed the complaint of Miss Dorothy V. Brown against the Board of Education of Elmont, L. I., on the ground that Miss Brown was not discharged because she was a Negro, but because "the commission cannot interfere" with the employer's judgment of competency.

- In Brownsville, Tenn., Negro soldier, Sgt. Herbert Bradshaw was pulled from an automobile by four policemen, taken into a building and brutally beaten by the cops and hoodlums egged on by the cops.

- In Atlanta, Ga., the Talmadge Administration introduced an educational budget and bill which provides that any school permitting the mingling of Negro and white children will lose all state funds and declares that should any court ban segregation in Georgia schools all common school funds for the entire state shall be cut off.

- At Okinawa, Negro soldiers are designated as "colored soldiers," white GIs as "Americans." U. S. authorities of the Civil Administration officially proclaim this.

- And in York, Pa., on New Year's Eve, the son of Lt. and Mrs. Leon A. Gilbert, was born dead at birth.

This is only a smattering of evidence—just a handful of events occurring during the last few weeks. But what does the evidence substantiate, the "integration now" view, or the Marxist view? Draw your own conclusion.



The Dinosaur System

By ALAN MAX

IN HIS economic message to Congress, President Truman said that "throughout the years we have grown despite ups and downs and we will continue to grow . . . we have not reached, and cannot foresee reaching any final ceiling on our productive power."

It is easy to imagine the president of the dinosaur system hundreds of thousands of years ago addressing the Congress of dinosaurs in these words: "Throughout the ages we dinosaurs have grown in size despite ups and downs and we will continue to grow . . . we have not reached, and cannot foresee reaching any final ceiling on the size and power of dinosaurs. Our future history is one of continual growth."

Unfortunately, the brain of the dinosaur was too small for his body and his body was too big for the available food supply, which, of course, he did not know how to increase. Instead of having a history of continual growth, the dinosaur never entered history at all, except as a pre-historic fossil.

THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM today bears some striking resemblances to the dinosaur system. Its tremendous size here in America is its weakness. And every day, as it becomes bigger, it becomes more feeble. For American capitalism is already too big for the planet which must feed it with profits.

As the accumulation of American capital has become swollen through the exploitation of the workers, our planet has been growing smaller—at least as a grazing ground for profits. A huge area of the earth, numbering a third of mankind, has put up a sign: "You may trade with us, but you can't devour us with your investments." And the colonial peoples are busy painting similar signs which they are prepared to erect shortly. Meanwhile, the pocket-books of the working people in the capitalist countries have been shrinking while their resistance to increased exploitation has become greater.

BUT CAPITAL, as it grows every minute, needs more and more profits and more and more places—with cheap raw materials and cheap labor—to invest those profits. Without profits, capital cannot live. American capital, the biggest pile that ever existed, must find a customer who can afford to buy a sizable amount of its products at whatever price it demands. Only one such customer exists, the government itself (and its reluctant branch offices known as the governments of Britain, France, etc.).

The government can easily consume huge quantities of steel, coal, rubber, electric power, and so on, when dished up in the tasty form of planes, tanks, warships and atom bombs. The problem, of course, is who will pay the bills presented by the capitalists. The capitalists cannot pay themselves, for then they wouldn't be capitalists. The only other available persons around are the people.

BUT THE PEOPLE, who can barely finance a square meal, cannot be asked to finance planes and tanks without good reason. This requires that our country be "in danger." And the "danger" itself, to be convincing, requires war. The wars have the added advantage of consuming all the tanks and planes, so that still more tanks and planes will have to be purchased. And, of course, the wars will be directed against those socialist peoples and colonial liberation movements who stand in the way of the expansion of Wall Street investments.

So it seems that the capitalist system, of whose power Mr. Truman boasted, is so "strong" that it can survive only through the murder of millions of people who are not in the least inclined to die so that Mr. Truman's prophecies may come true.

The dinosaur, small as his brain was, at least had the good sense to depart from the scene quietly and without undue disturbance. But the capitalist system does not even have the dinosaur's brain. It is all capital—greedy, grasping, unthinking and dangerously violent. Before it finally enters the museum of history, along with other fossil remains, the people have to cope with its death throes.

'The Fix Is In'

School athletics are supposed to be an area in which clean sportsmanship is the rule. But with their development into Big Money spectacles, well-heeled promoters have begun to move in to corrupt the games and make an easy buck.

By LESTER RODNEY

THE fix is in." These words, or words with the same meaning, run through every phase of our life. In politics it's the big city machines, the Hanley-Dewey letters, the phony nominating conventions where big business pulls the string. In the world of business, in Hollywood, radio, television, money talks. It buys brains, books, college professors, movies.

Is it any wonder then that the so-called sports world is not immune from

the fix? For the sports world is not really a world of its own. Look up the profits of the big league magnates in baseball, the indoor arenas in basketball, and the college stadiums in football. Those aren't beans 85,000 people lay on the line in Columbus, Ohio of a November Saturday to see the amateur Ohio State football team in action.

A lot of people were shocked when they heard that two former Manhattan College basketball stars had been on the payroll of gamblers for the entire season of 1949-1950, and had actually "thrown" three games before thousands of witnesses in the well-lighted



HELD IN BASKETBALL 'fix' were (left to right): Henry E. Poppe, co-captain of Manhattan Team, Cornelius Kelleher, John A. Byrnes, last year's co-captain, and Irving Schwartzberg.

mecca of sports, New York's Madison Square Garden.

What these people don't know is that the college basketball players are under constant pressure to "play ball" with the gamblers to make themselves a piece of change. So widespread is this knowledge that every visiting college basketball team coming into New York to play in the Garden has its phone connections cut off. No calls, incoming or outgoing, for the star athletes of the

land! Such is the fear of corruption, the blight of the dollar sign over the world of sports.

Most college athletes are inherently decent and honest. They play to win. But they also are adult human beings. They see money being raked in on their performances, for which they do not get paid. The Garden management cashes in. Big sums are paid for television. The bookies clean up. Amateur sports (Continued on Magazine Page 6)

AS WE SEE IT

Whatever Happened to the Professional Noble Men?

By Milton Howard

WHATEVER HAPPENED to the ex-progressives who told us they were "disillusioned" by the Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact?

You can see them all over the lot clapping their hands that General Eisenhower is wooing the Nazi generals to make them our allies in the "crusade for freedom."



HOWARD

WHATEVER HAPPENED to the renegade progressives and ex-Communists who told us that they were disillusioned with Communism because it was supposed to teach that "the end justified the means"?

You can see them all over the lot busily explaining how regrettable but "necessary" it is to join the fascists like Franco and the German Nazi generals because the "end" of destroying the Socialist states justifies the "means" of alliance with fascism.

THE RENEGADES who leave the people for the bandwagon of Big Capital are never short of excuses.

One recalls the batch of the "disillusioned ones" when the Soviet Union launched its Five Year Plans to industrialize a country left in ruins and backwardness by a Czarist-capitalist heritage. I remember Isaac Don Levine, then considered a liberal and now a professional anti-Sovieteer, shouting at a public meeting that the planned Soviet factories were "like the pyramids of ancient Egypt, built on the bones of the dead." Thus did this hack characterize the heroic Socialist labor of the Soviet people who were heeding Joseph Stalin's incredibly accurate warning: "We have only ten years." That was in 1931.

In June 1941, the capitalist attack came. German capitalism was trying "for the second time" what the Churchill-organized war of 1919 had failed to achieve—the violent overthrow of the first socialist state.

WE KNOW NOW that the "disillusion" of the professionally noble middle class "liberal" was merely his desire to prevent the industrialization of the workers' state. If that happened, what would have been the situation in the United States in the face of the Axis threat?

The successful completion of the Five Year Plans came to none too soon. They enabled the Soviet Union to destroy the bulk of the fascist armies. It was with these armies that German capitalism had planned to conquer Europe and Britain, and subdue the United States to a secondary status in a new world "order." It was the Socialist industrial victory that saved the world from a fascist Middle Age.

SIMILARLY, WITH the Soviet discovery of the nest of Trotskyite spies, operating inside the Socialist economy on orders from Berlin and London. How "disillusioned" did the ex-liberals become when they discovered that the socialist state does not look kindly on the espionage systems of foreign states linked to a political crew which had decided to wreck the Soviet government from within since it would not conform to their theory that "Socialism could not be built in one country."

SO IT WAS, with the German-Soviet non-aggression pact. This was nothing like the ghastly alliance with the German fascist generals which Washington is now imposing on the United States. This was a pact in which each pledged not to attack the other—nothing more. No Soviet general ever met with Hitler to merge their armies in a common front of "freedom" as Eisenhower now does with the blood-stained masters of Buchenwald, Lidice, Rotterdam, and the Warsaw Ghetto. The Soviet pact was the enforced counterstroke to the Munich deal in which "the West" had tried to hire Hitler to assault the Soviet Union with the promise that they would not hinder him. It gave the Soviet Union badly needed time.

But, the hollow men of the middle class intelligentsia who could not understand this, and who shouted their "horror," now calmly greet their new alliance—not a non-aggression plot—but the alliance as buddies with the most savage of the Nazi militarists. They have sold their minds and their souls to such intellectual lags as Koestler.

For all their boasts of independence and integrity, the middle class ex-liberals occupy a precarious and servile position in our society. They are dependent upon the upper class owners of the press, the magazines, the universities, the publishing houses, etc. for their comforts. In our land, their moral collapse has been swift and nearly complete. The delicate poet of the 20's and 30's whose heart bled for the suffering of the common people now speaks ardently for atomic massacre. The defense of humanism rests with others.

AMERICA SPEAKS

From every part of the land, letters keep pouring into the Daily Worker and The Worker, telling of the people's desire for peace. Some of the letters are addressed: 'The Greatest Story in the World.' Here is a summary of what they say and what they propose.

By JOSEPH NORTH

LETTERS have been arriving at The Worker office from every state in the Union. They have been addressed to the Editor of the Greatest Story in the World. They contain clippings of thousands of letters on peace published in local papers throughout the land. This newspaper and the Daily Worker have, in the past several months, been printing stories based on these clippings, publishing many in abridged form, thereby showing the tremendous upsurge of America's desire for the withdrawal of our boys from Korea and for peace. This is what our readers refer to as "The Greatest Story in the World."

Every Big Money newspaper runs a mail-box department. Customarily, most editors publish those letters that accord to their policy—which is, since the press is what it is, the outlook of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The fact that these letters are appearing today in opposition to the papers' editorial policy, means only one thing—the newspapers are being bombarded with many more letters than those that do appear. Obviously, the editors fear to clamp down entirely. It might breed a revolution against them.

After all, they have come to realize that the majority of their readers do want peace, do want to call the war-dogs off in Korea, do want to save the lives of their sons.

Even the Gallup Poll reveals that practically three out of every four Americans interviewed say they want the troops home from Korea.

Spontaneous Outcry

After several months of publication of these letters one can come to a number of conclusions about them.

First: this is not a "great debate" at grass-roots level. It is a spontaneous outcry to save the lives of our younger generation. Overwhelmingly, the masses of our people reveal that they disbelieve much of the official propaganda directed their way.

Second: they manifested grave doubts at the outset of the Administration's intervention in Korea. They had not fully accepted official policy that the United States "had any business" in Korea.

This became increasingly clear to them after MacArthur crossed the 38th Parallel. And painfully clear the letters show, when MacArthur began his head-

long retreat from near the Yalu River.

Third: The tenor of the letters reveal that their many misgivings reached full voice when the casualty lists began to surpass those of the full-fledged Spanish-American war.

Fourth: The discussions that began in a big way then brought many other thoughts to the minds of Americans: ideas like these—"who gains from this war?" "Big Business stocks are booming while our boys are dying." "The greatest dividends in history are being declared as the casualty rates grow highest in our history."

Opposed to Dropping A-Bomb

Fifth: The letters, in their great majority reveal firm opposition to dropping the A-bomb. True, a considerable number, in desperation and in horrible blindness, believed the propaganda that dropping the bomb "might save the lives of their boys." But this is overshadowed by recognition that it would inevitably mean World War III, and, after all, what guarantee is there that bombs would not consequently drop here?

Sixth: From the outset Syngman Rhee's regime wasn't the apple of our people's eye. They equated him to Chiang Kai-shek. And, after a while, the news dispatches from Korea revealing his bestial atrocities against women and children, confirmed their suspicions.

Seventh: All this, the letters reveal, led to abrupt decline in the ersatz, highly-touted "prestige" of MacArthur. A general who could blithely promise to "bring the boys back by Christmas" and then go into headlong retreat, wasn't one, they felt, who merits their confidence. And similarly, they felt that way about the Administration.

Increasingly, a study of these letters reveals that the American people cannot understand why the Administration does not accept the Soviet thesis that the world is large enough to contain socialist countries as well as capitalist lands. And they demand negotiations to guarantee the peace.

"We'll march on Washington" the story in the Houston Press quotes South Texas mothers.

'Telephone Everybody'

"Let's telephone everybody we know against the draft of 18-year-olds" the mothers of Bellingham, Wash., decide.

"We'll pray in our homes daily" the Catholic mothers of Detroit declare.

The North Dakota Senate, assessing the will of its electors, overwhelmingly passes a resolution to bring the boys home from Korea. The mothers in the state of Washington organize "Mothers for Peace" clubs to memorialize their state legislature to do as North Dakota did.

Petitions drawn up and circulated by the thousands is a common action. One mother—like the housewife in Akron, O., starts it. Others telephone her for copies of her resolution and multiply its circulation. Similar action is described in hundreds of letters to all newspapers in all parts of the land.

The leading Negro newspaper in Kentucky polls its readers "What would you wish for most in 1951?" Unanimously, they reply "Peace." They pray that our troops "be brought home from Korea" and that "equality for all races and creeds reign in the new year."

The letters reveal several primary facts about the American people; they

Negro GIs' Korea Ode

THE Pittsburgh Courier, one of the largest Negro newspapers in the land, publishes a moving poem from a group of hospitalized Negro veterans of Korea who "feel that the Negro public should become more aware of the Korea situation, and what we are being killed for."

The poem was written by Pvt. Thomas E. Adams, II, of the famous Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, Twenty-fifth Infantry Division. It is co-signed by Corps. Joe Goins, Jr., James Keeton and L. B. Lay, all of the same outfit.

The letter accompanying the poem declares: "We, the members of the 24th, feel that we have done our part toward protecting our precious 'democracy.' It continues: 'Enclosed you will find a poem that I (Pvt. Adams) wrote when I came back from the 'Valley of the Shadow of Death.' I hope you print it in your newspaper. The other members of the 24th here in the hospital share my hopes."

ODE TO KOREA

We are the men who guard Korea
Earning our meager, meager pay
Guarding the folks with millions
For about three bucks a day.

Out on the windswept mountains
Korea is the spot
Out in the terrible dust-storms
In the land that God forgot

Out in the brush with our M-1s
Eating and drinking the dust,
And working like slaves on the chain-gang
And too "d-n tired to cuss."

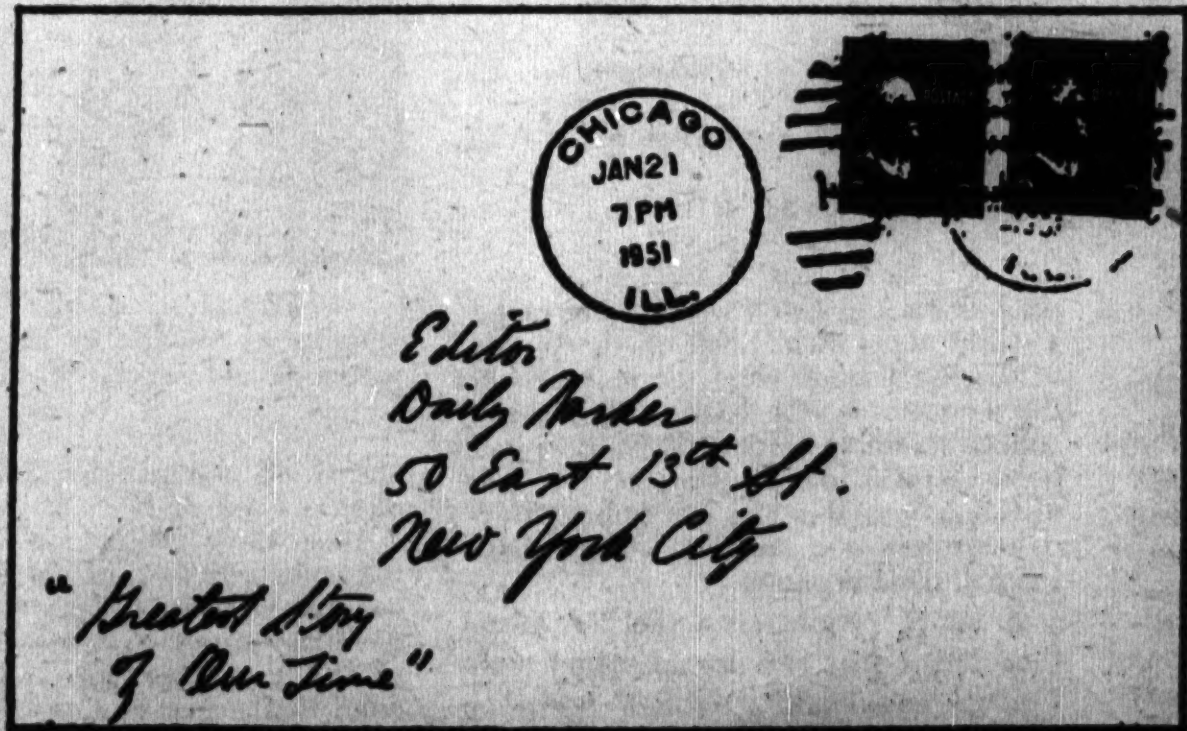
No one cares if we are living,
No one gives a d-n
So we are soon forgotten
Though we belong to Uncle Sam

All night the dust keeps flying
It's more than we can stand.
Hell, folks we are not convicts
We are the defenders of our land.

All of the things we have seen
Are worse than we can tell.
I hope that it's nice in heaven,
'Cause I know what it's like in hell.

And when this life is over,
And we have troubles no more,
And we will do our first parade
On that bright golden shore.

Then St. Peter will greet us,
And suddenly he will yell:
'Come on you men of the 24th
You have done your stretch in hell.'



"GREATEST STORY OF OUR TIME," says the note which a reader put on the envelope before mailing a peace story to the Daily Worker.

OUT FOR PEACE

are, overwhelmingly, attached to the democratic ideal. They express that attachment with eloquence and passion. When they see that it has been betrayed, perverted, they speak their indignation. Many letters relate their fight for peace to the struggle for civil rights, against the McCarran Act, against the witch-hunts, and reveal that they begin to understand the relationship between the drive to fascism and that toward war.

A Strong Religious Strain

There is, in much of the letters, a strong religious strain that abhors war and the atom bomb. This is reflected by the fact that early in this grass-roots upsurge Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, head of 31,000,000 Protestant churchgoers, urged Truman to entertain "offers of negotiations" for peace from all sources, including the Soviet Union. He warned that "false pride and face-saving tendencies" might prevent a peaceful settlement of the Korean war. He spoke for a newly-formed council of 29 major Protestant and Eastern Orthodox communions.

What he said nationally is repeated everywhere on a local level. The Detroit Pastors Union, representing some 24 denominations and 604 congregations, declared recently, "We believe that war is not inevitable." They speak for most of America when they say, "It's better to be fighting around the conference table than on the battlefield."

Thus it runs. It is articulate, but, in the main, unorganized. Expressions from workers, as trade unionists, is a central weakness in the great outcry. The misleaders have, so far, evidently succeeded in sitting on the lid of the great pro-peace sentiment within their unions. Aside from the progressive trade unions, like the Furriers, the United Electrical, District 65, and others similar, labor is notably lacking in these expressions for peace. The progressive unions have spoken up, in an invaluable manner, relating the phony national emergency to the drive against unions, against living and wage standards, against democracy. But more needs to be done.

Mother Expresses The Conclusion

In many ways, the letter which appeared in the Richmond News Leader, written by a mother, Mrs. I. F. Epps, expresses the conclusions millions of our democratic-minded people are reaching. "We trust the colonial races," she said, "as if they were not human." She warned that "we are not superior to any other people," and they will "not bow to people they think are no better than themselves. All have made a contribution to the welfare of mankind, a great contribution." All are equal is her argument. And she urges "nations to reason together for the best interest of all."

One cannot close this sketchy survey of the letters for peace throughout America without paying tribute to those latter-day pioneers who went into the streets months ago buttonholed their shopmates, and spoke for peace. They suffered grievous penalties: in Linden, N. J., goons in the UAW local assailed a peace crusader, Calvin Di Fillipis, threw him out on the sidewalk and expelled him and three others from the local. In Milwaukee a gang of similar roughnecks pushed a peace champion out of the window, almost took his life. The same happened in a Chrysler plant in Los Angeles.

Di Fillipis, for example, is now under criminal syndicalism charges, an ancient statute dug up for the occasion. Scores of peace crusaders who went to the American people with the World Peace Appeal were roughed-up by police, arrested, held on various specious charges.

What they, like this newspaper, were saying six months ago is being said by scores of millions—the overwhelming majority of our nation.

All those who earnestly desire peace, and that seems most of America, has a big debt it must pay them. It must see that they are freed and that their word is honored.

For they spoke for America, talked peace, saw the truth, before the rest of the nation.

They must not, like a Prince of Peace two thousand years ago, be crucified.



MRS. ADRIA L. ALLEN MRS. E. E. CHRISTIANSEN MRS. OTIS HICKS

"It's the least we can do for our boys."

Foreign Pupil Wishes Peace

By Joan Padell "31"
A senior, Ruth Epstein, now attending Ashbury Park high school came to this country from Europe three years ago. Ruth was born in Krakow, Poland. She was over there during the war, when the Nazis took over the country. Her father was taken to a big concentration camp, and her mother later

'Stop Slaughtering Our Sons or Else—'

By LOUIS BLACKBURN
Press Staff
A group of South Texas war mothers who claim they are "thousands strong already," threatened today to "march on Washington unless the state and defense departments are cleaned up and the unnecessary slaughter of our sons is stopped."

Take GIs from Korea, writes Richmond wife

RICHMOND, Jan. 4.—Among President Truman's Christmas mail was a brief message from a Richmond housewife, Mrs. J. F.

95% in Poll Hit Korea War

By BOB CONSIDINE
A recent radio query of mine, asking listeners for their opinion on whether or not we should keep our forces in Korea has now resulted in a response of about 7,000 wires, letters and cards.

About 95 per cent of the responses, and they came from every state in the union, recommended we pull our forces out of this still undeclared war. A great percentage of these messages said: "We want our boys home."

Is when a writer is the target of an organized letter-writing movement. I wired several officials in Washington, giving them the count on the mail and the

CONGRESS TOLD U. S. DIMS HOPES OF YOUTH TODAY

Mother's Letter Reveals Campus Attitude

How uncertainty over his future influenced the Christmas thinking of an 18 year old college student home for the holidays is told in a letter from a suburban mother received by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. The mother, emptying the waste paper basket in her son's room after he had returned to college, came across a page of notes written by her son.

Leaders Could Quit

Endicott, N. Y. Dec. 29, 1950
To the Editor of The Press: You are entirely right in urging that the West should "try now for peaceful settlement." But should our administration not be successful in this attempt, the next alternative is not for the country to plunge into full scale war, but for the present leaders to resign and let others, who can, negotiate the peace. If our elected leaders cannot keep us from world conflict then they are not fit for the post they occupy.

N. G. H.

IS IT WISE?

To The Editor: The proposal that we now adopt a system of universal military training raises several questions. In the first place, it is important to remember that this is not just a plan for the present crisis, but a permanent one. Is it wise to use an atmosphere of crisis to justify a permanent conscription plan? There are also some questions of history. Have we so soon forgotten that it was to escape this system

Rallying Cry Sounded for Women of America

PERMIT ME space to praise "True American" of South Branch for her letter. I believe she expresses the sentiments of most of the women of our United States. May I add a bit to her suggestions? Yes, we must pray, and continue to pray, but we must also work as well. For God helps those who help themselves.

I believe it is high time the women of our Country rose up and demanded a change of Government and present-day conditions, and especially do something to save our boys from suffering and dying needlessly.

Our national debt grows daily, prices of food continue to soar, and our boys are being slaughtered by the thousands.

Never was our Country so vastly in need of good leaders, yet we are like a ship without a rudder, cast upon a stormy sea.

Our forefathers would rise up in rebellion if they could know how our Country is being devastated, and being led by the proud of having been a friend of the Fender-gang.

It has been said, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." It may have been, but not in my time. The same hand still rocks the cradle, but it is the men who rock and rule the world.

Start Writing!

A MOTHER OF TWO SONS
To those interested in a change in our foreign affairs, such as Hoover, Jenner, McCarthy and some others have described in recent speeches — of strengthening our own defenses and attending to our own business—If these other countries don't show some interest by sending men and building up armies to defend themselves. Write to Jenner, Hoover, McCarthy, Harvey, Caphart — anyone thinking along these lines. How can we help them know

Drafting 18-Year-Olds

E. M. M.
In regard to drafting 18-year-old boys, I say it is moving the age limit in the wrong direction. If more manpower is necessary, why

QUIT KOREA, 6-1,

An overwhelming sentiment for withdrawing American troops from Korea is demonstrated in the latest tabulation of The Birmingham Press Opinion Poll.

The "hands-off-Korea" advocates have swelled in strength until they now have a clear 6-1 numerical superiority.

Less marked, but still decisive, is the sentiment for keeping American troops out of Europe.

Believers in the "stay-out-of-Europe" policy, having gained somewhat in strength in the poll, prevail by a margin of

On the Korea issue, 807 voted. Of that total, 594 readers, or 74 per cent, said the United States should withdraw its troops immediately from Korea. Most of these readers believe these troops would provide a needed combat-trained core for the big army of recruits now being built up in this country.

This left 113 readers, or 14 per cent, who said the United States should leave its troops in Korea as long as possible. Most indicated they believed this would help maintain a strong

SOME CLIPPINGS of peace letters and actions received by The Worker from its readers.

WORLD of LABOR

Another Flop for Wall Street In Latin-American Labor

By George Morris

THE ROLE of America's top labor officialdom as "missionaries" in the sordid business of maintaining the domination of American imperialism over other peoples, was once more shown in the recent conference in Mexico City that gave birth to the Inter-American Regional Workers Organization (OIRT). As on previous similar occasions, the conference was a flop and only gave evidence of the division among the stooges of reaction in the ranks of South America's working class.



MORRIS

It appears that ever since the AFL-sponsored Pan - American Labor Federation of the twenties, which served as a labor front for American imperialism below the Rio Grande, the lieutenants of imperialism have found it necessary to repeatedly form new fronts to take the place of outfits discredited in Latin America. Only a couple of years ago the AFL brought forth an outfit in a conference in Lima, Peru. As we then noted, it was composed of an assortment of discredited labor leaders without members, and all sorts of questionable characters who were more tools of their respective reactionary governments than representatives of workers. So smelly was this Lima outfit from the day it was born, that no serious effort was made to use it as a "labor" cover for Wall Street designs in Latin America.

BIG THINGS are in the offing, however, as our State Department moves to bring South America more closely to Wall Street's war program. Vicente Lombardo Toledano head of CTAL, Confederation of Latin-American Workers, noted the OIRT parley was a step in line with the conference of Latin-American foreign ministers set by Washington for March at which a Western Hemisphere war alliance will very likely be advanced.

Our State Department needs an outfit like OIRT to help camouflage its real program, just as it was hungry for labor endorsement in 1947 to camouflage the real nature of the Marshall Plan. As James Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO told a press conference two years ago "They can't tell the European workers it is a scheme of Wall Street if labor endorses the Marshall Plan."

The State Department now hopes to get such covering for its Latin American plans through OIRT. That is why the outfit was hastily slapped together despite the absence of affiliates from the major countries.

There were no delegates from Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, Haiti, Dominican Republic, or from the British and French West Indies or British and French Guianas. But on top of that, the five-day conference was a cat and dog fight over the effort to bring in the Argentine Peronista unions. The AFL-CIO-United Mine Workers delegates refused to allow them in shouting they are against "totalitarianism from the right."

QUITE OBVIOUSLY the Peronists couldn't be seated because that would have spoiled the whole scheme of turning OIRT into a "democratic" camouflage. The representatives of Mexico's dominant organization, the Mexican Confederation of Labor, the hosts who invited the Argentine outfit, insisted on its admission. When the Mexicans lost on that issue, their representatives, including Fidel Velazquez, the chairman, walked out. Thus neither Argentina nor Mexico are in OIRT.

The "anti-totalitarianism" statements of Jacob Potofsky head of the CIO's delegation and George Meany of the AFL's, were hypocritical. The delegates whom they did get into the conference were largely of government-run outfits that have no genuine following, like Cuba's organization which has the backing of the government but not of the workers.

Even the claim of the sponsors of the conference that it represented 17 million workers indicates the emptiness of OIRT. Of these, the U.S.-Canada unions claim 15,000,000. The customary 100 percent exaggeration should be allowed for the remainder of the claim. It is quite evident that the workers to the south of us will not be hoodwinked into any kind of a Yankee-sponsored outfit. Even the Peronistas and their kindred elements in Mexico and elsewhere, recognize the anti-imperialist sentiment that runs through Latin America. But they try to exploit it for their own reactionary ends.

The predominant deciding sentiment among Latin-America's most articulate and best organized workers, is still left-progressive despite the fascist-like suppression of many unions and the imprisonment or exiling of their leaders. Coordinated and inspired by the CTAL, these forces are the only expression of free unionism in Latin America. Those are the forces that deserve every possible support American unionists could give them.

Ted Tinsley Says...

THEM AS SPEAKS ENGLISH

Now mind you, I'm not a slob. If a guy doesn't speak perfect English it doesn't make much difference to me. I'm more interested in what he has to say than in the way he happens to say it.

But you take this here fellow Warren R. Austin who makes believe he represents America in the United Nations. Austin is worried about English and how she is spoke.

When the Chinese People's Republic submitted a new peace proposal to the United Nations, it looked for a moment as though Mr. Austin would split a gut. What a dirty trick, proposing peace right in the middle of a war! Mr. Austin sprang to his feet with what I suppose was a hoarse, hysterical cry, and feeling all unnerved at the prospect of less war profits, he launched into a foaming attack on the Chinese proposal. He called it a bluff. He said its purpose was to delay, delay, delay. (Austin wants the war to go on without any delay).

"Postpone—" spluttered Austin, commenting on the Chinese proposal—"delay—procrastinate—and so far as one can understand the English language—it is not even new."

There, in the statesmanlike words of Warren R. Austin is the official reaction to peace. Sounds like Harry Truman writing a letter to a music critic.

I did not know that one had to understand the English language to take part in the United Nations. But let us listen to more words from this guardian of the English language as he demands a charge of aggression against China (for proposing peace).

"Now," continued Austin, "if there are those who like to delay and to oppose the acceptance of this pending resolution—who seem to be the same people who want to stop this proposition—if they want to stop it they will have plenty of time. While the rest of us who have not yet spoken or who want to speak a second or third time about the pending business, they can be hugging this to their bosoms—they can extract from it what comfort that is in it for their purpose."

Please read the foregoing very carefully. In thirty minutes anyone should be able to understand that passage, so far as he understands the English language. Me, for instance. I can understand the English language about half way through that first sentence.

If this is not enough, take the clear crisp language with which Austin, his gut not fully split as yet, attacked the Chinese proposal:

"It is not much more than a postal card would be, but in the substance of what it has to say, we think that without further analysis here tonight—we shall talk about it when we get the floor—if we get the floor—it is a further obvious reason why the pending resolution, the one which is the business of this committee at the time being, the resolution which simply happens to be offered by the United States but is supported by a very large majority of this committee—should be passed and should be passed as soon as possible."

Oh, that Mr. Austin must have been in a statel Nations have gone to war over sentences less complicated than that one.

I think we should take these two passages from Austin and use them as the basis for a highschool essay contest. That student who, in the opinion of W. Averell Harriman, best explains the meaning of this gibberish, will be immediately appointed Assistant Secretary of State.

As for us, we still want peace. And we can understand the English language that far.

'THE FIX IS IN'

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

have become just another money making racket!

With the advent of the "point system" of betting, the gambling on basketball became a big business. Here's the way it works. Let's say Team A is clearly better than Team B. There will be very little inclination for anyone to bet on Team B, even with attractive odds like 3-1, since their chance of winning seems slight. But with the point system, a central clearing house quotes a "price" on every college game played in the land. The sports pages of the commercial press, the very ones that piously blast the athletes who succumb, prominently display these gambling odds as a direct stimulus to betting.

The price on this particular game may be 10 points. This means that if you want to bet on Team B, the underdog, you get a starting gift of ten points. Your team doesn't have to win. It just has to finish within ten points of the winner.

If you want to bet on Team A, the favorite, you have to give away eleven points. In other words, if your team wins by only ten points you lose the bet. Notice the difference between the ten and eleven points? This is known as the "vigorous." It is the bookmakers' margin which insures their coming out ahead just as long as they balance their books, that is, take equal bets on both teams.

Evidence Hard to Get

According to the confession of ex-Manhattan players Poppe and Byrnes, they received a thousand dollars three separate times last season to insure their underdog team finishing comfortably below the points. Can't a coach see when a player is throwing a game? The answer is almost always no. Basketball is a fast moving, complex game. Any player, no matter how good, can have an off night. There are many ways of giving the ball to the other team through minor violations. A player on defense can easily let his opponent slip through for a score without it being too evident. Even movies of the fixed games often given no conclusive evidence.

The latest Garden scandal exploded only because of the courage of current Manhattan star Junius Kollogg. This ex-GI, who hails from Portsmouth, Va., and is the first Negro player in the school's history, was offered \$1000 to insure his team losing by more than the point spread. He promptly told his coach and the arrests following after the game, won by Manhattan as the sure thing gamblers lost plenty.

Think Only Of Box Office

The point score permits a devilishly enticing new approach by gamblers. "Look," one may say to a player, "You don't have to lose. Just make sure your team doesn't win by more than ten points. There's a thousand in it for you. And you can still win."

The pressure of the dollar sign hangs heavy over most of our mass spectator sports. Ohio State Coach Wesley Fesler, who took his team to the championship and Rose Bowl just last season, quit this year saying bluntly, "There's too much strain. Nobody cares about the game any more, just about winning teams and the box office."

Ray Nolting, a former All-American halfback who later was a great pro star with the Chicago Bears, quit his job as assistant coach a month ago. "College football is too commercialized now," he said bluntly. "There's too much pressure. With competition the way it is, coaches must put in a 16 hour day the year round to keep pace. When the season's over they have to scout around lining up players, bidding against each other in a cut-throat business."

This is what our sports life is being reduced to in a society that places the dollar sign above all else, "a cut-throat business." The basic decency and sportsmanship of our youth is under constant corrupting pressure. The wonder is not that there are occasional scandals, but that there aren't more of them.

When the big fix of capitalist corruption is laid to rest, then and only then will basketball, baseball, football and the other wonderful sports reclaim themselves and become the games they are supposed to be.

WHERE YOUTH WORK FOR PEACE

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

the approach of Soviet people everywhere: "No metal exists that will work hard metals on a lathe run at airplane speeds, so we must make one."

If a boy with a grade school education had proposed to solve a problem that has baffled the great scientists, he would probably have been told to go and play with his marbles in most places in the world. But in the Soviet Union young people are always taken seriously, and when they want to attack a serious problem, they are helped.

So Anatole was given skilled technical assistance. His story is told in more detail in George Marion's new book, "All Quiet in the Kremlin," but the results can be summarized here. Tools made of a metal that will endure at



airplane speeds now exist in the Soviet Union, thanks to Anatole, the Stalin-grad school-boy worker.

After we had spent almost two hours seeing youth clubs in the Vyborgsky Palace of Culture, going as rapidly as we could from one to another, the director turned to us apologetically. "I am sorry we cannot go any further," he said. "You have only seen one-fourth of the palace, but now some of our young people are insisting that you come upstairs for a program they are putting on tonight. I think you will enjoy it, but I am sorry you will miss seeing some of our best clubs."

First we were entertained by a singer and an accordion player, quickly followed by a poem recited by a young

worker. The subject was "Tomorrow—the warmakers will be on trial."

In rapid succession came two girl folk dancers in colorful costumes, a sturdy girl who did acrobatic dancing, a sweet young couple gaily dressed, who did an original Polish folk dance, and a solo, "Free Wind," by a lovely girl in evening dress.

She and the young man who followed her had excellent trained voices. He presented "Give Me Your Hand" in a rich baritone that brought us all to our feet applauding. The key line, "Comrade, though you are far away, we are invincible if we are together," drove straight into our consciousness, and we carried it away with us.

It was a stirring conclusion to an evening no one of us could ever forget. At the end we talked with some of the young people, about their work for peace. I singled out a quiet, dark young man who had not joined in the conversation. "Is there much discussion about World War III among your friends?" I asked.

"No, never," he answered firmly. "We don't waste our time talking such stupid foolishness. Of course there is war in Korea, but we are working to stop the fire from spreading. We will smother it before it reaches our borders. Peace is what we talk about—not war. We can fight—but we will not, unless we must."

"What do you think?" I said, turning to a delicately featured blonde girl beside him, "Will the war-makers force you to fight?"

"No, no! That will not happen," she said in a low tense voice. "We will work with the peace-lovers of the whole world to stop it. There has been enough killing. The people of Europe and Asia know war and they will not let the Americans force them to fight each other. You peace-minded Americans must help us stop them. It's to save your own lives. Tell the people of America what it means to lose your father and your brother."

We promised, and we are keeping our promise to the happy youth we met in Moscow and everywhere we went throughout the Soviet Union. The rest is up to you.

THE SOAK-THE-POOR BUDGET

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)
paying taxes, the automobile industry was making an annual profit of 32 percent on stockholders' equity, and the electrical machinery companies 22 percent.

The award of gigantic government contracts will make the corporations enormously richer, of course. But stepped-up production would also provide jobs to more workers and involve considerable overtime. The later, however is a consumption devoutly to be avoided, in the opinion of the Administration.

Even without any increase in rates of pay, payrolls would increase far too much for the stocks of goods available on the shelves and counters, according to Keyserling.

He proposed, therefore, that there should be no wage increases based on adjustments to rising prices, nor on

greater productivity per worker. Secondly, he demanded that there be instituted a system which would divert the larger payrolls from the pocket of the workers.

It is as a result of these "principles" that government officials have come forward with the idea of "deferred wage payments." The plan would be that workers would take part of their wages in war bonds, spendable at sometime in the future. All overtime should be compensated in this form, in the opinion of Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.).

Meanwhile Truman has announced his manpower policies which include freezing workers into so-called defense jobs and a ban on strikes in war industries.

There will be other costs flowing from this program, of course. Truman's budget withdraws all aid previously voted by Congress to finance slum clearance or encourage the building of

homes for low and middle income groups. His allocations of material, made several months ago, already assured that new homes built in 1951 would fall 50 percent below the previous year.

There will also be shortages of bed linens, clothing, shoes, washing machines, television sets, automobiles and even pots and pans.

Travel will be discouraged by new higher taxes on railroad and bus tickets and on gasoline.

Social services normally provided by the government in health, educational and recreational facilities will be curtailed. Even the construction of veterans' hospitals will be slashed.

Finally, there will be a cost which cannot be conceivably equated in dollars and cents. The Administration seeks to draft 18-year-olds for 27 months with these youth obligated to serve eight

years subsequently in ROTC or the reserves.

This is the outlook not merely for a one-year "emergency." This is the perspective for a long, long time. And it is a perspective of grinding the workers and their families, and especially the Negro people, between the upper and nether millstones of the most extreme capitalist exploitation.

The Administration hopes the workers won't object too strenuously. If they do, there is always the Smith Act and the McCarran Act to use as a club. And there are the complacent right-wing officials of the labor movement plumping for Truman's program and assuring the workers it is necessary to save us from "fictitious Soviet aggression."

But there is a cloud on the horizon which may augur ill for Truman's plans. It may become a cyclone of a people's protest strong enough to sweep away this insane and criminal program of war and poverty.

THE WORKER

How the Movies Served Wall St. in World War I

By David Platt

(Second of a Series)

(The American movie got its start in the Spanish - American war, a war characterized by Mark Twain in his pamphlet, A Defense of General Funston, as a war of plunder in which the "Americans cruelly suppressed the righteous struggle of the Philippine people for their liberty." A decade later, in 1913, when the revolutionary struggles of the Mexican people constituted a peril to Yankee imperialism the movies again beat the drums for intervention.)

Stars and Stripes in Mexico, a World film, told of "murderous Mexican marauders" with one brave white soldier holding off a hundred "natives."

A William Brady film likened the revolution to a circus in which "vast armies in vital and bloody conflict are posing for your theatre and patrons."

In 1914, on the pretext that the American flag had been insulted, the White House signalled the U. S. fleet to bombard Vera Cruz.

This act of aggression resulted in the slaughter of 200 Mexican men, women and children and seventeen marines and bluejackets.

The Mexican revolution had entered a new phase. "It was no longer a case of Carranza

versus Huerta, but Carranza, Zapata, Villa and the other advocates of land reform—versus Huerta, the landlords, the U. S. Army and the machinery of the U. S. Government," one historian said.

The chief threat to Mexico was now the 'Colossus of the North.' The screen, then as now, whitewashed the dirty war of the big trusts.

Films like Uncle Sam in Mexico defended the massacre at Vera Cruz as a necessary step to preserve freedom.

Wheeler Film Company issued a picture that boasted of the accurate marksmanship of American snipers.

The newsreels were impressed into the service. Pathe News, June 3, 1914 said: "Vera Cruz prospers under firm but kindly rule of American troops." Universal News of May 13 reported: "Police prepare to suppress trouble in Mexican colony of Los Angeles . . . Demolition Squad of 22nd Regiment, National Guard, New York ready for action. . ."

The months rolled on. Huerta was deposed by American guns. Woodrow Wilson recognized Carranza.

Villa broke with Carranza and organized a revolt in the Northern Provinces.

The President mobilized the National Guard—100,000 strong.

It was a time of worsening economic conditions. In 1915 and 1916 there were 4,294 strikes involving two million workers. War was one way to solve the labor problems. U. S. soldiers under John J. Pershing



crossed the border in pursuit of "bandits," as all Mexico prepared to resist the invader.

Villa who was hailed in Mutual's Life of Villa in 1913 when he was in the field against the British agent Huerta, was now the butt of films like Villa, Dead Or Alive.

But John Reed, the great labor journalist spoke reverently, in his dispatches from the front, of the peon leader who sought to liberate his people from the double yoke of landlord rule and Yankee slavery.

The European war cut short the old army game in Mexico. The screen turned from Mexico to Germany, from "greasers," "bandits" and "barbarians" to "huns" and "heines."

The films of our troops in

Mexico were used to stimulate recruiting and sentiment for involvement in the bigger war where bigger profits were to be had.

IN 1914 as in 1950 the need was to build and sustain a continuous war hysteria, to remove all doubts about the sanity of settling issues by slaughtering half the human race, and to organize the fullest moral and material backing for the cause of the Big Money.

A steady flow of propaganda, much of it movie propaganda, turned America step by step from "neutrality" to all-out involvement in the first imperialist world war. Thomas Ince, maker of the "pacifist" film Civilization which the Democratic Party boasted it had used in 1916 to elect Woodrow Wilson to the presidency on the platform "He Kept Us Out of the War," followed it up with the war-mongering Vive La France.

By the end of 1916 it was no longer safe to release even the mildest type of "anti-war" film. The independently made "anti-war" film Lay Down Your Arms, which New Theatre magazine (April, 1935) said was shown to huge audiences everywhere by the Socialist Party in the fall of 1914, had completely disappeared by the time the new Congress was in session.

War Brides, another "pacifist" film starring Nazimova, which told how a woman driven to desperation by the loss of her family in war "defied an empire," was suppressed in 1917, the year of America's entry into the

slaughter. "The philosophy of this picture is so easily misunderstood by unthinking people that it has been found necessary to withdraw it from circulation for the duration of the war," said its maker, Lewis Selznick. Then as now, the "unthinking people" were those who believed in Peace. Then as now, the men of the Trusts said the lovers of peace were working against the best interests of the nation.

Along with the suppression of War Brides, the Department of Justice stopped all showings of the movie "Spirit of '76" and arrested its maker, a man named Goldstein for espionage. The film dealt with the revolt of the American colonies against the British crown. Goldstein was convicted and sentenced to a year in jail for fomenting disunity with our ally, Great Britain.

BUT IN 1915, the notorious war propaganda film Battle Cry of Peace, based on the book Defenseless America by Hudson Maxim, the munitions manufacturer, helped to sell the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan floated by the House of Morgan. The film was made by J. Stuart Blackton, a rampant nationalist who was perhaps the film industry's leading advocate of military preparedness. It was not the first nor the last time that a war-inciting film was to make its appearance dressed in the robes of peace.

When Battle Cry of Peace appeared, only a handful of Americans saw that this "peace" film was a fraud. One of them was the great Communist journalist John Reed, who lashed the picture in the monthly Masses as a plot to send hundreds of thousands of American boys to their death in a shoddy war.

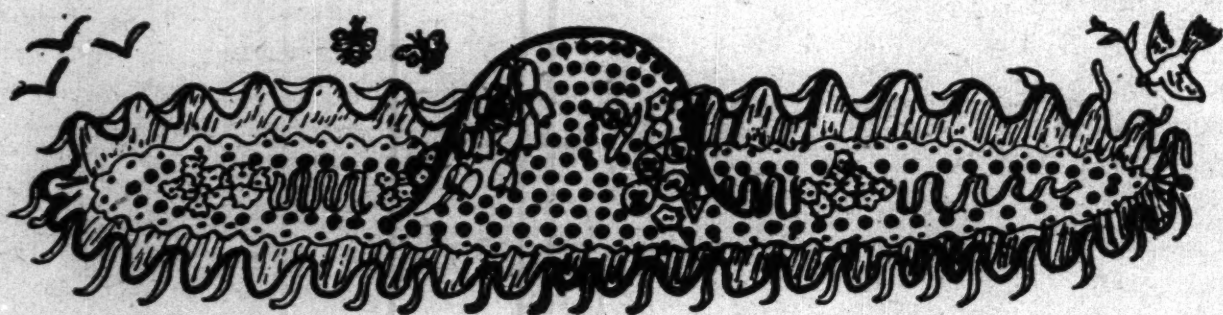
It is worth noting that it was not until 1929, fourteen years after its release, that the man who made the film publicly admitted that this was the precise purpose of the sinister undertaking. Battle Cry of Peace, he said in a lecture at the University of Southern California, "was propaganda for the United States to enter the war. It was made deliberately for that purpose. It was against the administration because at that time Mr. Wilson was arguing for neutrality and peace, and talking about being too proud to fight. But nevertheless The Battle Cry of Peace went out as a call to arms. It had collaterally associated with it Theodore Roosevelt. I lived next door to him at Oyster Bay, New York . . . he and I were very good friends. We worked out a very splendid idea. We had the Army, Navy, Church and State, represented in that picture. . . . Roosevelt said, 'when you have the Army, Navy, Church and State, you don't want anything else.'"

SUCH ARE the ways in which a handful of evil men toy with the lives of humanity.

Lewis Jacobs, to whom we are indebted for the above revelation by J. Stuart Blackton, points out in his book, The Rise of the American Film, that the treatment of the villain in Battle Cry of Peace set the style for all future anti-German films. Blackton's Huns were portrayed as "leering, mustached, lustful scoundrels whose only instincts were those of rape and plunder."

A fair example of the type was Cecil B. DeMille's The Little American which showed German soldiers battering down the stateroom doors of the sinking Lusitania to attack helpless Mary Pickford.

This series is an extension of articles written by David Platt for Film Sense, organ of the ASP Film Senate.



THE QUANGLE WANGLE'S HAT

On the top of the Crumpetty Tree,
The Quangle Wangle sat;
But his face you could not see
On account of his Beaver Hat.
For his Hat was a hundred and
two feet wide,
With ribbons and bibbons on
every side,
And bells and buttons and loops
and lace,
So that nobody ever could see the
face
Of the Quangle Wangle Quee.

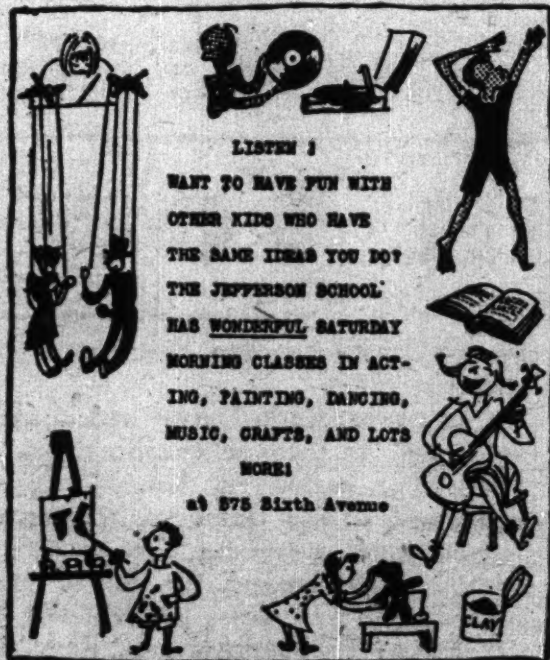
The Quangle Wangle said
To himself on the Crumpetty Tree:
"Jam and jelly and bread
Are the best of food for me.
But the longer I live on this Crum-
petty Tree
The plainer than ever it seems
to me

That very few people come this
way,
And that life on the whole is far
from gay!"
Said the Quangle Wangle Quee.

But there came to the Crumpetty
Tree
Mr. and Mrs. Canary;
And they said, "Did you ever see

Any spot so charmingly airy?
May we build a nest on your love-
ly Hat?
Mr. Quangle Wangle, grant us
that!
Oh, please let us come and build
a nest
Of whatever material suits you
best,
Mr. Wangle Wangle Quee!"

And beside to the Crumpetty
Tree
Came the Stork, the Duck, and
the Owl,



The Snail and the Bumble-Bee,
The Frog and the Fimble Fowl
(The Fimble Fowl, with a cork-
screw leg);
And all of them said, "We humbly
beg
We may build our homes on your
lovely Hat,
Mr. Quangle Wangle, grant us
that!
Mr. Quangle Wangle Quee!"

And the Gold Grouse came there,
And the Pobble who has no toes,
And the small Olympian Bear,
And the Dong with the luminous
nose,
And the Blue Baboon who played
the flute,
And the Orient Calf from the land
of Tute,
And the Attery Squash, and the
Bisky Bat,
All came and built on the lovely
Hat
Of the Quangle Wangle Quee.

And the Quangle Wangle said
To himself on the Crumpetty
Tree,

"When all these creatures move,
What a wonderful noise there'll
be!"

And at night, by the light of the
Mulberry Moon,
They danced to the flute of the
Blue Baboon,

On the broad green leaves of the
Crumpetty Tree;

And all were as happy as happy
could be,

With the Quangle Wangle Quee.

EDWARD LEAR

Comradely Yours, Peggy Dennis

FRANK S., LACKAWANNA, N. Y., WRITES ME: "After I finished reading your column, my mind remembered the children who met a tragic fate because they tried to imitate the comic book characters or they tried to perform feats which were utterly impossible. These children were the victims of the capitalist philosophy portrayed in degenerate fashion by cheap cartoonists. Not only are those degraded cartoonists guilty of that crime, but also guilty are the ruling class, the Freud psychiatrists, the religious soothsayers. Your child and the other children of this country must be protected from that mental poison. The parents, especially the mothers of America must rise in protest against the comic book syndicate. If comic books are to be printed and sold to our children, let us demand that they do not suggest or portray distorted characters and rotten propaganda." The writer encloses a clipping of the story of a six-year-old who was killed trying to emulate the comic book hero who could fly with a magic cloak.

All progressive-minded mothers and fathers agree with the need to combat the insidious dangers of comic book ideology whether they threaten the very lives of our children—as in the story our writer sends us, or whether they threaten to instill racial bigotry and lynch-attitudes towards Negro and minority peoples. The important thing is to realize that this is part of the whole vicious poisonous capitalist battle for the minds and morals of our children and youth and every part of it must be fought against. It is unrealistic to think that we can insulate our children from comic books and low-grade television and sex-mad Hollywood by putting blinkers on them and thinking we can refuse to allow them to see and live "life" as it is about them. This does not mean, of course, that any intelligent parent will not control the extent and intensity of her child's interest in any such activities. We have to fight actively and daily for our children's minds and understanding and beliefs—our fight is against the whole superstructure of bourgeois-imperialist ideas and propaganda which surrounds our children in the present-day atmosphere in the public schools, in the newspapers, the radio, the movies, and the comic books.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN WRITES THIS COLUMN:

I went to Philadelphia recently for a reception arranged for Claudia Jones. Sixty-five progressive women were present, representing many different fields of activities and organizations. Peace was the core of their thinking: the proposed 18-year-old draft; the A-Bomb drills forced on the school children, and the soaring cost of living.

Generations past came to the U.S.A. to escape compulsory military service in the armies of czars and emperors. A young generation in uniform today does not appeal to American mothers. The Philadelphia Women for Peace are organizing a bus delegation to Washington to protest to their Senators and Congressmen.

Thousands of Philadelphia mothers were highly incensed at an interview in a Sunday paper with Mrs. Wm. J. Clothier, the only woman member of Mayor Samuels' Committee on Civilian Defense. The article was headed "98,000 Women Missing." She claimed that over 100,000 women are needed to register for defense work. So far only 2,000 have come forward. She asked, "Are Women Afraid?"

Annoyed that women did not come running at her imperious call, this woman made the following horrible statement on atomic terrorization: "School children are being taught everything—it's one way to get things across to their parents. If a child goes home crying about the idea of having her hair burnt off, at least then her mother, enraged, goes to the school to find out what it's all about."

This brutal and sadistic attempt to reach the parents through frightened little children has Philadelphia mothers up in arms. They have organized a delegation to the Board of Education. They resent the whole business. The Philadelphia-Women for Peace is growing rapidly by a plan of "speak to 10 women who will speak to 10 more." Four women, arrested for selling the Daily Worker because of peace articles, are getting wide support.

A grass roots movement for peace among women is growing rapidly. They will find the 98,000 women for peace in Philadelphia that Mrs. Clothier complains she cannot muster for atomic terror.

German Women Say: 'The Will for Peace Is Stronger'

Berlin NW7
Dortheenstrasse 4

Dear Friends:

Because of the guilt we bear in allowing the outbreak of World War II, we take it upon ourselves to turn to the American women that they do not tomorrow place upon themselves a similar guilt.

We beg you with all our hearts: show the American women the horror which the airplanes of your government empty over the peaceful people of Korea.

We turn to you today because we know that American women, if they would unite in struggle against the warmongers, could hinder the imperialists from carrying America's war policy to other countries. The torches of war which were lit yesterday by your government in Korea are to be carried to Europe tomorrow. Through your government, all preparations are being made in the Western zone of Germany against the Soviet Union.

Here in the German Democratic Republic, we have re-

nounced the material aid afforded by your country through the Marshall Plan, because we do not wish to sell ourselves into bondage.

Help us prevent a new world war! Not only will the Korean women weep for their beloved ones, but you too, for your dear ones go to meet the same death. Will you let them die for the "gentlemen" of Wall Street?

The fight for peace can be

stronger than the will to the war of the imperialists—if the women and mothers of the world help defend that peace.

The American women are the deciding factor. We call on them to fight with us to end the American intervention in Korea. Demokratischer Frauenbund Deutschland (League of Democratic German Women)

ELLI SCHMIDT, President.

A Solemn Vow

The League of Democratic German Women is fighting actively for peace and against a new world war. It was chiefly under the influence of the womenfolk and young people that the men serving in the so-called labor battalions and the industrial police in many parts of Western Germany refused to bear arms and declared they would not accept a barracks regime.

In the ports of Hamburg and Bremen the dockers refused to unload arms. And when the authorities tried to disarm them, the organized

protest was so strong that they had to be reinstated.

At a meeting in Ravensbrück, at the site of the notorious Nazi concentration camp where 92,000 women of various nationalities were killed and consigned to the flames of gas furnaces, German women took a solemn vow to fight for a united democratic Germany, for peace, against the instigators of a new war, to fight for the victory of the forces of progress and democracy over the forces of world reaction.

ELLI SCHMIDT.

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

Wall Street Plans Women's War Mobilization

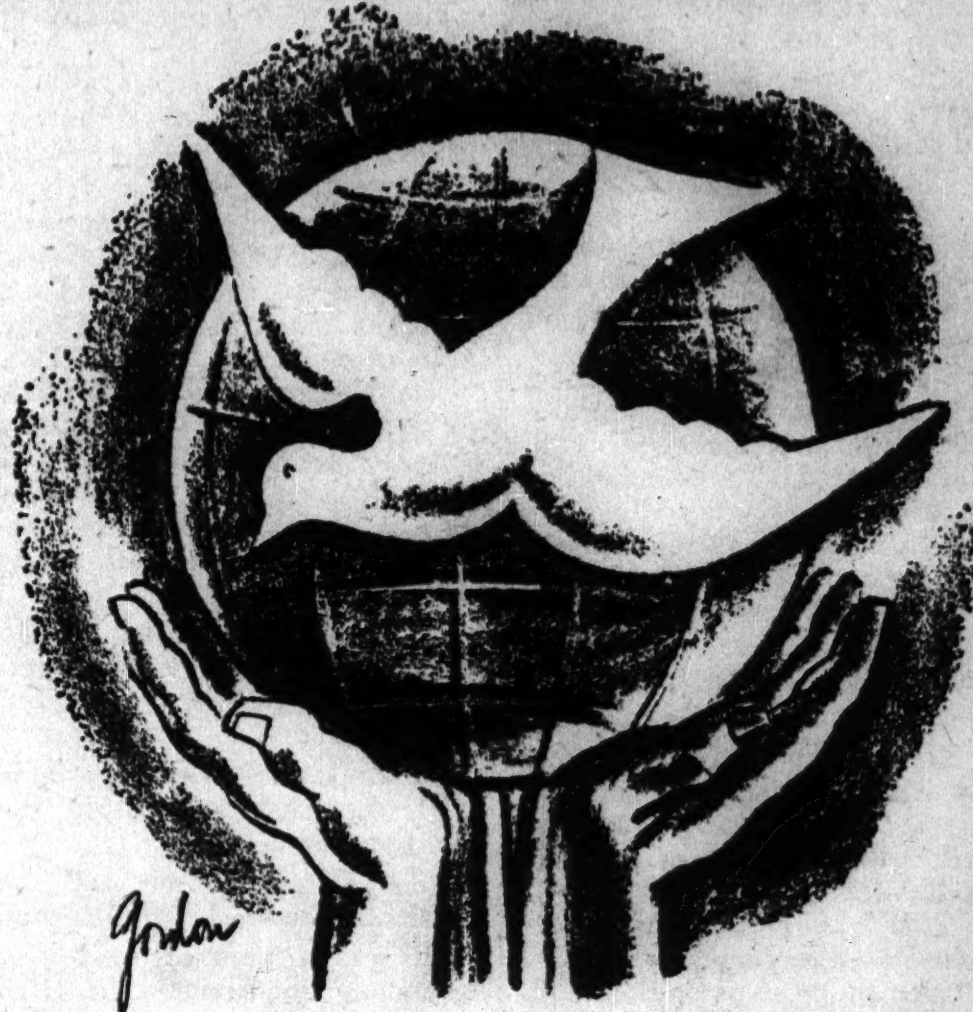
By LOUISE MULLER

It is one of the ironies of the American capitalist system that it takes a world war and production for destruction to open the doors of our economic life to American women.

In 1940, twelve and a half million women were employed outside their homes (24% of the female population over 14 years of age). At the high-point of World War II there were almost twenty and a half million women employed (39.2% of the female population over 14 years of age). In June, 1950 (beginning of the Korea war), there were almost 18½ million women employed (32.8% of the female population over 14 years of age). Note the drop of two million women from employment since the war years.

And now, once again, with the government's "national war emergency," women are being wooed and ballyhooed to the assembly lines of war production. Under the fine-sounding slogan: "Modern warfare knows no sex differences," W. Stuart Symington, of the National Securities Resources Board, proclaimed: "One of the greatest discoveries of the past war was that women are able to do practically anything that men can do."

In increasing numbers columnists, feature and magazine



writers are dealing with the admitted perspectives that "whether you realize it or not, Tillie and Rosie are going back to work—in defense factories, in war plants, in office jobs."

While more serious writers admit that the majority of women who are being viewed as the great industrial potential of American war production have many serious child care and household problems, no program for solving these problems is projected by anyone—writer or government spokesman.

Typical of the usually cynical and unrealistic approach to working women is the attitude expressed that women will return to jobs "because they have little else to do with their time" (Sylvia Porter in the N. Y. Post), or because "bored females are reacting to war preparations as if they had a shot in the arm." (Mrs. Walter Ferguson in the N. Y. World-Telegram and Sun.)

But the Women's Bureau of the Dept. of Labor reports that in March, 1950 there were over 7½ million husband-wife families in which both were working, and that 3,339,000 of these families had over 6½ million children under 18 in them. Also, that in 532,000 husband-wife families, only the wife was employed, and 106,000 of these families had children under 18.

One does not need much stretch of the imagination to realize what the unprecedented rise in food costs, threatened 15% rent increases, etc. is doing as an "incentive" for more and

more women—especially married women and mothers of small children—to seek employment outside the home.

This is doubly true amongst working class Negro women whose economic status and household burdens are worse than those of their white sisters. While the war-mobilization plans of Wall Street aim at recruiting 40% of all women into employment, already today 48% of all Negro women are in the country's labor force.

Current business magazines are featuring articles which openly admit that a war draft of women is in the making. Authoritative writers report that all women between the ages of 17-52 will be drafted for industrial jobs, armed services, medical corps, and home guards, and that, while farm women will probably be deferred, both they and city women assigned to farm work will be part of a "forced farm labor system."

The role of women "home guards" is outlined as follows: plans have already been made for establishing American concentration camps, more stringent than the Japanese camps of the last war. The FBI would arrest at least 100,000 Americans during the first week of war; we would need women guards . . .

To sell armed services recruitment to American women, one male writer suggests a "wide advertising of new uniforms such as the ones Hattie Carnegie has recently designed for the WACS."

Under a Truman administration which is systematically destroying labor's rights and all civil liberties (Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran Acts) and conducting a war against all democratic peoples the world over—American women can find small comfort in the sudden "discovery" and "courtship" campaign of winning women for greater participation in the war mobilization plans. The path towards winning more equal and real job opportunity lies in the struggle of women for a world at peace in which all—men and women of all races and nations—can produce for the peaceful and plentiful life.

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVI, No. 5
In 2 Sections, Section 1

February 4, 1951
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents



JOHN CLABON
TAYLOR



FRANCIS D.
GRAYSON



JAMES L. HAIRSTON

MILLIONS FIGHT TO SAVE THREE INNOCENT NEGROES

— See Page 3 —

Four Already Murdered

Warden W. Frank Smith said: "Joe Hampton went to the chair at 8.05 and was pronounced dead at 8.12."



JOE HENRY
HAMPTON
Age 21

"Howard Hairston at 8.32."



HOWARD LEE
HAIRSTON
Age 21

"8:49."



BOOKER MILLNER
Age 22

"9:05, gentlemen. It's cold as hell this morning."



FRANK HAIRSTON
Age 20

By Rob F. Hall

RICHMOND, Va.—In the small execution chamber of Richmond prison, the state of Virginia sent four men to their death Friday morning in the name of upholding white supremacy. Thus ended the first round in the struggle of progressive peoples around the world to save the Martinsville Seven from legal lynching for a 'rape' they did not commit. But even as the executioner methodically threw the switch that electrocuted the four young Negroes, the struggle went on, aimed now at saving the remaining three who are scheduled to die Monday. Here in Richmond, a vigil of prayer, which has been in prog-

(Continued on Page 5)

Nazis Freed; Negroes Killed

—See Editorial, Page 2

Nazis Freed; Negroes Killed

An Editorial

BETWEEN 8:05 AND 9:05 last Friday morning—one day after clemency was granted 89 major Nazi war criminals—four “rape” framed young Negroes were murdered by Virginia’s white supremacist government.

The lives of the three remaining victims, scheduled to die at 12:01 Monday morning, will be fought for with a mass campaign throughout the United States and the world, Civil Rights Congress leaders announced.

The four victims of war and “rape” hysteria were sacrificed as part of a ghastly ritual celebrating the unity of President Truman and the Dixiecrat wing of his party. A heightened mass campaign can halt the grisly killing of the other three.

Protests from throughout the world failed to move either Truman or Virginia’s Governor John Battle. They proceeded as if intent upon cowering the shocked, peace-loving, democratic world, the working class and the Negro people with seven limp and scorched Negro bodies.

THE MURDER of these four tobacco warehouse workers is a signal to the Ku Klux Klan, the pistol-whipping, quick-trigger sheriff—and every other brand of anti-Negro terrorist—that the Negro people’s demand for equality can be met with unhindered violence. Truman’s coterie of Wall Street bankers, munitions profiteers and their Ku Klux Klan helpers can now declare

“open season” on Negroes.

The open political merger of pro-war, anti-labor monopolists and the aggressive anti-democratic Dixiecrats is aimed at labor as well as the Negro people. The defense, therefore, of the three remaining Martinsville Seven victims of lynch justice is a cause to which the workers should rally in their own interest.

“To hell with what the world and every-day American thinks!” Truman and the anti-Negro Gov. Battle have written with the blood of four Negroes. But Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson had another view of world responsibility when he stated at the Nuernburg War Crimes Trials of the Nazis:

“Certainly, few oppressions or cruelties would warrant the intervention of foreign powers. But the German mistreatment of Germans is now known to pass in magnitude and savagery any limits of what is tolerable by modern civilization. Other nations, by silence, would take a consenting part in such crimes. . . .”

Change “German mistreatment of Germans” to “American mistreatment of American Negroes” and reflect on the barbarities now being committed in Korea, while still others are being prepared, and the meaning is clear.

But more—

As the heads of the four Negroes were being shaved to make easier the flow of the deadly current through their bodies, Chief Justice of

the U.S. Supreme Court Fred Vinson was attending a party given by Gen. Eisenhower. Eisenhower had just returned from Germany where he ordered freed the war criminals who had raped, robbed, maimed and murdered millions of human beings. President Truman had agreed to freeing these terrorists. Judge Vinson had not objected. But the head of the highest judicial tribunal in the United States unequivocally approved a four-hour frameup “rape” trial which resulted in death sentences for seven Negroes!

Eisenhower freed the Nazis to win a Nazi army for Truman’s impartial war plans; Vinson winked at lynch justice as the price of winning our own brand of Nazis—the Dixiecrats and Ku Kluxers.

But the people of America and the world are not cowed by this horribly barbarous act. They are girding to save the remaining three of the Martinsville Seven. Europe is in a turmoil. Reports from England and the continent indicate that demonstrations larger than those which protested the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti 28 years ago are either taking place or being planned.

Mass demonstrations of protest from Boston to Los Angeles should protest the belt-line executions. The hand of the Virginia executioner should be stayed on Monday morning by an aroused and angry people.

Rail Shutdown Hits 49 Lines, 53 Cities

Mass “sick leaves” of railroad workers spread to 49 railroads and an estimated 53 cities from coast to coast yesterday with its effects idling 160,000 workers in other industries, according to available figures.

The widespread stoppage, mainly of switchmen, brakemen and other yard workers, involved considerably more than the 10,000 estimated out yesterday morning.

New York City became one of the centers most seriously affected. Passenger line cutbacks stalled many of the crack trains operating between the major eastern and midwestern cities.

Workers continued to knock off despite a sharp statement from President Truman in which he denounced the four Brotherhood union chiefs and the rank-and-file workers.

The President took the same position that was already stated by the railroad operators in ads throughout the country—that the Brotherhood chiefs signed a memorandum of an agreement in December “in bad faith.” The claimed the reason the members of the respective Brotherhoods turned down the pact was the failure of their leaders to explain the terms.

The President overlooked that the terms were rejected in national meetings a week or longer after the newspapers proclaimed a “settlement,” and those decisions followed discussions in the lodges and conferences.

The President attacked the workers for “preventing the flow” of supplies for the armed forces in Korea. The President expressed a hope that the workers would return to work on the basis of the terms they rejected.

The President gave no hint of his next steps. But in a Chicago court, hearings began yesterday on the Department of Justice move to cite 53 leaders of the Brotherhood of Trainmen on contempt of the standing anti-strike injunction.

Developments yesterday included the following:

- The auto industry curtailed production heavily and laid off some 80,000 workers.
- Ninety percent of all rail traffic was halted at Chicago, the

country’s principle rail hub.

- The Pennsylvania Railroad chopped off some of its major trains, including the Trailblazer and Admiral between New York and Chicago and the Jeffersonian between St. Louis, Washington and New York.

- Commuter trains were drastically cut in the New York, Chicago and numerous other points.

- The production cut began to affect the coal mines, and the supply of fuel to many parts of the country. More than 13,000 miners were idled by yesterday morning.

- Freight cars were lined up by the thousands in almost every major traffic center.

- More steel mills were shut down as the effects of the tieup snowballed.

Ask Controls On Meat Prices

Mrs. Nessa Feldman, vice-chairman of the New York City Consumer Council in letters to Price Stabilizer DiSalle and Acting Regional Director Lyons, yesterday urged price controls on food, especially meat.

ALP BLASTS GOV'T FOR SAVING NAZI CRIMINALS

The American Labor Party condemned as “a callous handshake with the brutal mass murderers of six million Jews” the commutation of sentences of 71 Nazi war criminals by United States High Commissioner for Germany John J. McCloy.

Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, said:

“This shocking act of so-called clemency for Nazi torturers is in line with Gen. Eisenhower’s statement in Germany last week that ‘bygones should be bygones.’

“In their desperate effort to line up partners in their bi-partisan drive to war, Wall Street’s Truman, Dewey and Dulles are now clasping to their bosoms the fiends responsible for the murder of six

million Jews, the enslavement of labor, and the carrying out of the Nazi design to destroy democracy.

“The American Labor Party demands the immediate revocation of Commissioner McCloy’s commutation order by President Truman. We further call for a Congressional investigation into the policy of renazification.”

Marc to Speak at Bronx Peace Rally

Former Rep. Vito Marcantonio and Paul Ross, chairman of the New York Tenants and Consumers Council will speak at a Peace Rally scheduled by the American Labor Party at 683 Allerton Ave., the Bronx for Monday at 8 p.m.

HARLEM’S NIGHT OF SORROW AND GRIM DETERMINATION

By Michael Singer

A young man came into the teeming office of the Harlem Civil Rights Congress at 53 W. 125 St. at the height of the torchlight march vigil against the execution of the Martinsville Seven. He looked bewildered.

“I want to do something. What do I do?” he asked.

He belonged to no organization. No one sent him. He had never been in any demonstration before. He had been walking on 125 Street, seen the demonstrators, read the leaflet—decided then and there.

“Organization?”

“I’m a Negro, that’s all,” he said. Simply. Profoundly.

Then he took a picket sign and went into the rain to do something about saving lives, to end white supremacist war terror.

This was Harlem Thursday night.

There were the marchers, the demonstrators in the rain. But there were others:

Like the woman who gripped her son’s hand extra hard as she watched and listened from under a dripping awning. “It’s bad, son, very, very bad,” she whispered.

Like the cab driver, “I’m from Brooklyn and every time I get up here, seems like there’s hell

breaking loose.” Did he know why?

“Look, bud, I don’t know all the answers. But if Harlem ever gets mad, real mad, it’ll be about time.”

Like the two young girls, books under their arms, waiting to cross Seventh Ave. “I hope they drop dead—every last one of them.”

“Tell the man who you mean, Lottie. He might think you’re talking about the seven in Virginia?” her friend said.

She looked at me hard. “He knows. He knows who I mean.”

As the clock hands moved you felt the tension mount. When Benjamin J. Davis, Harlem Communist leader, roared the thrilling challenge from a soundtruck at Lenox Ave. and 126 St.: “It’s raining now. But in rain, in storm, in sleet we’ll carry on the struggle,” the cheer beat back the rain. A clergyman muttered softly: “Amen.”

Harlem was angry. Harlem was bitter. Harlem was determined.

Davis said: “They’re not only trying to kill the Negro people; they want to murder everybody.”

A husky worker dug his toes into the slush. “Never, Ben, they’ll never do it.”

That was Harlem the night before four of the Martinsville Negroes were killed.

Truman Asks Big Hike in Taxes for Working People

WASHINGTON. — President Truman today asked Congress to increase the tax burden of the people in the lower-income brackets to pay for the war expenditures of American imperialism. He said that the tax increases he is seeking now will raise rates above even those of World War II, when they were at an all-time high. And he warned that he will seek even higher taxes later this year.

The working people will suffer through hikes in income taxes and big increases in levies on cigarettes, gasoline, household appliances, beer and automobiles.

Last fall, the working people

were hit hard by an increase in the income tax.

The detailed program, which Treasury Secretary John Snyder will present Monday will call for an increase of four percentage points in each income tax bracket.

This means that on the first \$2,000 of taxable income, a taxpayer would pay 24 percent in-

stead of 20 percent, or \$80. In the bracket between \$2,000 and \$4,000 of taxable income, the rate would be 26 percent instead of 22 percent, and so on up the ladder.

Truman said his program “will require higher rates in some cases than those paid during the last war,” but did not elaborate.

Millions Fight to Save Lives Of Three Innocent Negroes

HARLEMITES TELL OF ANGER AT EXECUTIONS

By John Hudson Jones

Harlem was grimly angry Friday at the execution of four of the framed Martinsville Seven.

The people in the streets hadn't all read of the early morning electrocution in Richmond, but most knew of the fight to save the Seven.

"They've gone crazy. And mark my words they'll reap this one of these days."

That was what Mrs. Mamie Winters, an elderly woman said at 128 Street and Eighth Avenue as she left a vegetable stand with her shopping bag.

Walter Lee expressed amazement when told four of the men actually died Friday morning. Lee, a dock worker, was standing at 132 Street and Lenox Avenue with some other working men.

"I read about a delegation down there in the Courier," Lee said. "but I thought they'd be able to stall it off from a while. Well, maybe if enough people holler loud they can save the others."

"Yeh, I heard it over the radio this morning," Tiny Wallers, a companion, put in. "My wife was telling me about it last night. She's from Virginia. She didn't believe they'd put those fellows in the chair, but I did. Crackers are crazy these days. They'll do anything. Negroes had better get on the ball."

Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary of the Harlem Trade Union Council, called the execution "truth of the madness of our government and the men behind it who are bent on intimidating colored people all over the world."

Smith said the main responsibility for the death of the four Negroes lay with President Truman who could have exerted his influence on Gov. Battle to stay the deaths.

"They freed Nazis who raped and murdered millions and they kill four innocent Negroes because they want to throw fear into the oppressed colored people at home and in Asia and Africa. But these murderers will have to give an account to the Negro people sooner than they think."

More than three hundred Harlemites Friday attended an emergency street protest meeting at 126 St. and Lenox Ave. to save the

lives of the remaining Martinsville seven Negroes. The meeting, organized by the Harlem Civil Rights Congress, sent resolutions to President Truman and Virginia's Gov. John Battle demanding a stay of execution.

Russell Meek, secretary of the Harlem CRC, denounced Councilman Earl Brown, who he said "hung up the phone this morning when I called him and asked him to do something or to say something to help save the Martinsville Seven."

A plea for more militant action by Negro working men and women to "stop the legal lynch mob from coming to New York City" was made by Robert Wiley, Negro packinghouse worker rank-and-file leader.

The Story of the Martinsville Frameup

By Mel Fiske

On the night of Jan. 8, 1949, Martinsville police raided East Martinsville, the Negro community. They hunted for men with mud on their shoes.

They had been set on the hunt by Mrs. Ruby Stroud Floyd, a 32-year-old white woman who went into the Negro community that Saturday night and emerged with claims that she had been "raped" by 13 or 14 men.

For two days, police terrorized every Negro home in and around the Danville and Western Railroad tracks. At the end of two days the police had seven men in jail.

There, the police terror continued. The men were told about the unusually large Sunday crowd gathered around the jail in the courthouse square. "Confessions" were thrust before the men. "We'll turn you loose in the mob," the police threatened, handing over the pens. The men signed and were spirited out of Martinsville to jails in nearby Roanoke, Stuart and Chatham, in Southern Virginia.

Judge Kennon C. Whittle quickly announced the appointment of seven white attorneys to "defend" the men. He acted fast when he learned that the families of the seven men were trying to get outside defense lawyers. Two white Roanoke lawyers, retained by the family of one of the men, came to Martinsville to confer with court authorities and make preliminary arrangements for their client. After their conference they quit the case and returned all but \$14 of the \$900 defense fee they had received.

Irvin C. Cubin, the commonwealth attorney, then announced W. B. Broadus and Hannibal N. Joyce were joining him in prosecuting the men. Broadus and Joyce only a short time before had defended a policeman who shot and killed a Negro farmer.

Judge Whittle conferred with the three prosecutors before an-

(Continued on Page 7)

Millions throughout the world rose in anger to save the lives of three of the remaining Martinsville Seven after Friday's mass execution of four of the framed Negro youths.

Mass protest meetings spread through Harlem and down to New York City Hall Friday afternoon as news of Virginia's legal lynching became known. Other protest rallies were called in Washington, New York, Boston, Philadelphia on Saturday and Sunday.

In Minneapolis, and Milwaukee, a Sunday Prayer Day for the three were called by pastors of numerous churches.

A mass meeting was scheduled in London's Hyde Park Sunday after the London Trades Council cabled President Truman to spare the lives of the three.

Telegrams and cablegrams from every corner of the country and world poured down on the White House like an avalanche as death was readied for the three who are scheduled to die early Monday morning.

They came from individuals and organizations and represented the voice of millions of people calling on President Truman to use his high office to halt the electrocutions of the three, Francis DeSales Grayson, James L. Hairston and John C. Taylor. Thousands were converging on

Washington for a mass protest rally Sunday at 2 p.m. in the Vermont Ave. Baptist Church, 1630 Vermont Ave., N.W. From there, they were to reinforce the vigil before the White House that has been going day and night since last Tuesday. The vigil before Gov. John Battle's office in Richmond, was kept going by additional supporters from the city.

In New York, an East Side protest meeting was set for Saturday afternoon at Norfolk and Delancy Sts. A mass parade through Harlem was called for Sunday afternoon, beginning at 126 St. and Lenox Ave.

In Boston, the vigil maintained before the governor's offices and federal office building was being strengthened over the weekend after thousands of leaflets were handed out to shop workers early Friday morning.

Philadelphians scheduled a parade through the city's downtown area Sunday.

In the last desperate effort to spare the lives of the entire seven Negroes, over 10,000 telegrams and cablegrams had swamped the office of Gov. John Battle in Richmond, Va. Close to 2,000 more came in after the four men were executed.

Hundreds of telegrams, sent to Supreme Court Chief Justice Fred Vinson as he conferred at midnight with attorneys for the seven men, were not delivered until after Vinson announced his denial of a stay for the seven men. Messengers knocked at Vinson's Ward-

(Continued on Page 6)

Thompson Tells Of Need for 'Worker' Now

Shocked by the news of the "legal" lynching of four Martinsville Negroes, friends of The Worker throughout the city expressed determination Friday to see that the one paper which has been battling consistently against the savage oppression of the Negro people gets a wider audience.

"Such events as this lynching bring home to us most vividly how essential it is that we get the Daily Worker and The Worker out to the people," Robert Thompson, state chairman of the Communist Party declared, as he appealed for action to block the scheduled execution on Monday of three others.

The Communist Party is assisting The Worker drive for 18,000 subscriptions in New York State. The drive got into high gear less than two weeks ago, and is expected to go well over the 50 percent mark this weekend. It ends Feb. 15.

Thompson charged that the "act of ruling-class savagery toward the oppressed Negro people is part of the pattern of its brutal aggression against colored peoples everywhere."

"Just as the puppets of big business in our country have leveled the cities of Korea and caused the deaths of untold millions in Asia to maintain Wall Street's domination there, so they have used the lynch weapon—"legal" and illegal—to retain their domination over Negro Americans," he declared.

He urged that the "conscience of the nation be aroused to stay the hand of the Virginia executioner in the case of the three."

"We must put an end once and for all to this bloody treatment of colored Americans," he insisted. "A solid, fighting unity of Negro and white is needed to block any such future shameful deeds."

Thompson noted that the only newspaper fighting persistently

(Continued on Page 6)

5,000 Picket City Hall, Ask Action to Save Doomed Men

More than 2,000 pickets were joined by 3,000 late arrivals at a mass protest demonstration before City Hall Friday night to save the three Martinsville Negroes scheduled to die Monday morning. The rally was sponsored by the Trade Union Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven, and the Civil Rights Congress. Office workers on their way home

heard the chant, "Negroes Lynched, Nazis Free. Where's Our Democracy?" for blocks around. William C. Patterson, CRC executive secretary, addressed the meeting on the reception the delegation received at City Hall.

Patterson said the delegation was "treated in the most scurrilous and vicious manner" by the police when it arrived.

"They attempted to bulldoze us," he said, "and it was only after we challenged them to arrest us that three delegates out of the 20 were permitted in."

"We found then that the mayor's office had been approached on Thursday and had promised on Friday to see the delegation. But

we were told no one knew we were coming."

"We were met by a Mr. Klein, an assistant to deputy mayor Horowitz. Klein said he would take our statement but said the Supreme Court had always defended the rights of the Negro people—which we denied in the sharpest language. Klein then told us nothing could be done by the city."

Patterson said the delegation

would go to Washington to speak Sunday at the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church at a meeting in preparation for a last-minute vigil.

Some of the unions officially represented on the line were the United Public Workers, Furriers Joint Council, Furriers Joint Board, District 65, Distributive Workers, Retail Drug Clerks, United Shoe

(Continued on Page 6)

Re-Arm Nazis?

The Man in the Street Warns It Bodes No Good for America

THE MEN AND WOMEN whose sure hands cut and sew the furs, suits, coats and dresses that clothe the nation are sure that rearming the Nazis bodes no good for the American people. "But what can we do about it?" they ask with resigned shrugs.

In the crowded streets of the city's clothing markets, they replied to The Worker's questions with questions of their own. "One person can't do anything," an elderly unemployed woman garment worker said sadly. "So what's my opinion worth?"

The value of opinions totaled up to almost unanimous disgust over President Truman's coddling of Nazi killers. Its value will be increased even further when the Labor Committee to Combat German Rearmament stages its mass protest rally at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66th St., on Thursday.

Along the fur market between 26 and 30 Streets on Seventh Ave., Morris Kass, a cutter living in Brooklyn, asked anxiously: "How can we trust them?" The father of three sons who saw overseas duty in World War II, Kass said, "it's too late to do anything now. We'll see what 1952 will do."

A WOMAN OPERATOR, whose German accent volunteered that she was a recent refugee, cried bitterly: "How should I feel about the Nazis? They burned my husband and all my family. Let the Nazis burn. We don't need them. I saw what they did. I hope this country doesn't get to be like Hitler's." The words rushed out with increasing anger.

In the ladies garment market, further up on Seventh Ave., a middle-aged operator explained: "As a Jew, I'm against it. But Truman is not a Jew." Another operator whose two elder sons fought overseas in World War II and whose youngest son is awaiting his draft call, said "America should not do it. It's not good for us."

A WORLD WAR II VETERAN, now a presser, told of his year in Germany with the Army. "I don't believe what they say about Germany today. The people there are not our friends, and I don't believe it when they say they are. I don't like it."

He was echoed by the elderly woman who added "one person can't do anything." Then, searching for the reason, she asked: "Aren't there enough people not Nazis to make this a good world?"

There was some support for Truman's plan. A veteran, a presser in a shop on 38th St., blurted: "Sure, rearm them. Let's save our own blood."

Along the men's clothing center above 14th St. on Fifth Ave., the same fear of blood-letting of American troops was expressed. A cutter explained: "We're protecting them. They should protect us."

Another cutter, Harry Greenberg of Brooklyn, a World War I veteran, said: "Look, I have no feelings for the s-o-b's. But if it's going to do us any good, let them fight for us. We have to be careful about them."

A third cutter, working in a pants factory, snapped: "It's a good thing if it keeps Russia back." But a young Puerto Rican woman, an operator, said thoughtfully: "we shouldn't trust the Nazis. They're no good."

Something New in Levittown, Long Island

By John Hudson Jones

The house at 180 Farm Road, Levittown, looks just like any of the others in that huge Nassau County development. Maybe it does outside, but inside something new has been added to the community—a Negro family.

Now the Cannons, Leroy and Mrs. Murdie Cannon, 26 and 23-years old, have no illusions about the owners of Levittown, and they said so. Seated together on their living room couch, both young, vigorous, and good looking, they were mostly interested in other people's housing problems and what they could do to help.

"I went on the Jan. 16 tenants delegation to Albany," Mrs. Cannon related. In the group that spoke to Nassau County Assemblywoman Mrs. Genesta M. Strong, Mrs. Cannon was spokesman. "I asked her if she'd vote to end discrimination in housing. She dodged the question saying she'd have to look at it from both sides."

LEVITTOWN was a lily-white community until one month ago when the Cannons bought their house from the previous owner. The management has consistently refused to sell or rent to Negroes. William Levitt, one of the controllers, even justified housing bias on Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's television program—and she agreed with him.

Four years ago, residents were obliged to sign a restrictive agree-

ment barring Negro visitors, but of course permitting Negro domestic servants. Since then the clause has been eliminated from the leases and deeds but no Negroes have succeeded in getting applications.

Currently the Committee is supporting the fight of two white families, the Rosses and Novicks, against eviction. The management began eviction proceedings last summer after they invited Negro children from near-by Hempstead to visit their's and other Levittown kids. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is defending the families in the courts.

EVERY SUNDAY the Committee goes from home to home canvassing the attitude of the white residents towards having Negro neighbors.

"The majority of those canvassed so far," declared a Committee spokesman, are against the eviction of the Ross and Novick families and are not opposed to Negroes living out here."

AS FOR THE ATTITUDE of the neighbors, Mrs. Cannon said,

"the people out here have treated us fine. I go shopping with a friend and the sales people treat me just like anyone else. I think if people could just get together without anyone telling what to do everyone would get along just fine." "We both feel very good about being able to find a home," Cannon said. "Before we had been living with friends in Bay-side, and you know how unsatisfactory that is."

During the interview the question of whether Cannon was a veteran came up. "Yeah, I was in the Navy two years, 11 months, and 10 days!" We all laughed at his sharp memory.

Cannon operates a tailor and cleaning shop in nearby Elmont, and was concerned with the current war as it might affect him.

"I don't want any part of this foolish war," he declared with feeling. "How can we go over there and tell them what to do when over here a Negro can't even buy a home or rent a place to live where you want to? It just does not make sense to me!"

Brotherhood Dance

Honoring the close ties between the Jewish and Negro people, Club Bernie Nathanson of the Jewish Young Fraternalists will sponsor a brotherhood dance Saturday evening, Feb. 3, at 868 E. 180 St., Bronx.

CHINA HONORS ITS WOMEN WORKERS



Government leaders honored China's best workers and peasants at a Peking conference of the All China Federation of Labor. Heroines among the delegations (left to right): Jung Kuan-shiu (peasant), Li Feng-lien (worker), Liang Chun (agricultural worker), Chao Kwei-lan (worker), Tien Kwei-ying (worker), Ting Chih-hwei (army), Ho Kuo-shiu (peasant).

'What the IWO Means to Me'

Members Laud Fraternal Order Gov. Dewey Is Trying to Ban

By Harry Raymond

Activities of members of the International Workers Order on behalf of the nine Scottsboro, Ala., Negro youths and the victims of Spanish fascism were cited in New York Supreme Court as reasons for scrapping \$110,000,000 in insurance policies held by 162,000 IWO members.

These activities, according to George Powers, Queens County Liberal Party vice-chairman and government fingerman in the State Insurance Department's liquidation proceedings against the IWO, were "proof" that the IWO was part of a "Communist plot", organized and directed against the state of New York by Communists.

Trial of the case opened Monday before Justice Henry Clay Greenberg.

RAPHAEL WEISSMAN, defense attorney, charged that action against the IWO by Gov. Dewey's Svot. of Insurance Alfred J. Bohlinger was brought on "illegal grounds" for "political purposes." The defense further charged that:

• Members of the IWO are being forced to leave the insurance



lodges. A typical letter:

"Last Saturday, the hospitaler (IWO lodge officer who regularly visits the sick) of my lodge No. 711 paid me a visit at my home. This visit was no surprise as he and other members have been doing such since April and also visited me regularly before that for four years while I was in the hospital. They never came empty handed. The surprise of this visit was that he handed me a check for \$50 from the main office welfare fund."

The writer of the letter, paraplegic with two growing sons, recalls that his lodge had advanced money to a member to start a small business and that "no interest and no time limit was put on the loan."

AN IWO MEMBER in Berkeley, Cal., protested with "every degree of indignation and anger" against the insurance commissioner's "wholly unjustified action against the reputation and property of the International Workers Order. He gave this picture of the IWO's insurance practices:

"In the course of my employment some years ago, I sustained a major and permanent crippling injury. My employer's insurance carrier refused payment on the claim amid a fog of perjury, equivocation and compromise. The

International Workers Order paid in full."

A large number of letters paid tribute to the Order's non-discriminatory operation. The records show it is the only insurance organization in America which charges Negro and white policy holders the same rates. It also covers workers on hazardous jobs without any advance in premium.

The IWO's state approved charter forbids discrimination against anyone for reason of race, creed, color, political opinion or national origin.

The insurance, sick benefits and burial rights of 162,000 members is at stake in this unprecedented court action.

company of their choice and seek commercial insurance against their will.

• IWO property is being made subject to confiscation by an action which charges no commission of crime.

• The un-American doctrine of guilt by association is being applied to property rights.

• An appointee of the Dewey Administration has taken over the dread powers of property seizure and is acting as a censor of the organization.

• If action against the IWO is successful, the property and assets of no democratic organization will be safe. The action opens the way for other government agencies to apply the same drastic action to other groups.

THIS ORGANIZATION which the Dewey administration is seeking to destroy by action in the court is best described by the written protests of IWO members and

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

In next week's Magazine Section

WHY NEGRO HISTORY WEEK?

What the annual observance of this event means to the people of the United States in their struggle for peace and democracy.

By Milton Howard

NEGRO WORKERS—ARMY AGAINST IMPERIALISM

Wall Street imperialism as the fountainhead of jimcrow oppression and labor exploitation—and the alliance against it.

By George Morris

NEGRO WOMEN—DEFENDERS OF YOUR FAMILY

The role of Negro women in the struggle for peace and freedom.

By Claudia Jones

THE GHETTO—ARENA OF STRUGGLE

Major issues now being fought out by Negroes in the big cities, and how they affect the white citizens.

By John Hudson Jones

GLOBAL ALLIES—NEGROES AND COLONIAL PEOPLES

The international relations of the Negro people and how they bulwark the fight for peace.

By Abner Berry

AND OTHER ARTICLES AND FEATURES.

Tenants, Labor Rally To Block Rent Hike

By Michael Singer

ALBANY.—Tenant mobilizations scheduled here for Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 13 and 14, have capital officials jittery. The Feb. 13 mass delegation, coinciding with the budget hearings, which scores of trade union, parent, teacher and consumer representatives

Four Already Murdered

(Continued from Page 1)

ress for a week on the grounds of the State Capitol continued despite the bitter cold.

The four who died Friday morning were all young men, scarcely out of their teens. They were Joe Henry Hampton, 21; Howard Lee Hairston, 20; Booker T. Millner, 22; and Frank Hairston, Jr., 20.

Newspapermen were excluded from the execution chamber. Under Virginia law, only an officially selected jury of from six to 12 may witness an execution.

But like the jury which convicted the Martinsville Seven, the panels of witnesses who saw them killed were lily white.

The four young men went to their deaths calmly, it was said, reiterating their innocence.

Shortly before he went to the execution chamber, Frank Hairston said, "I never touched the woman. I am innocent. But I am resigned to death now and I will meet you all on the other side."

THANKS EVERYBODY

Booker Millner, a gifted young man who taught his cellmates to read and write during the two years they spent in prison, sent word through a pastor "thinking everybody who did anything at all to help us."

All four were aware of the world campaign to save their lives.

Their doom was sealed Friday morning at 1:30 when Chief Justice Fred Vinson of the U. S. Supreme Court refused the last plea of attorneys for a stay of execution. Earlier that night, President Truman sent word that he "wasn't seeing anybody" about the Martinsville case and Gov. John S. Battle rejected all petitions for clemency.

At seven o'clock Friday morning, the reception and waiting rooms of Richmond were filled with officers, prospective "witnesses" and newsmen.

Warden W. Frank Smyth, who was described by local reporters as usually a placid man, was nervous and edgy. He read to the newsmen a Virginia statute declaring that "no newspaper shall print or publish the details of the execution of criminals. Only the fact that the criminal was executed shall be printed."

He told newsmen that their "spiritual advisers" had been all night with the condemned men. Their sheads had been shaved the day before, he said, in preparation for the electric chair. On Thursday they had visits from members of their families.

LISTS EXECUTIONS

Smyth was busy coming and going from the execution chamber in the basement to the small office where the newsmen waited.

Shortly after eight o'clock he came in. "Joe Hampton went to the chair at 8:05 and was pronounced dead at 8:12," he said.

A few minutes later he poked his head in.

"Howard Hairston at 8:32," he said.

His next remark, a few minutes later was terse.

"Forty-nine," he said. He meant that Booker Millner had been pronounced dead at 8:49.

On his final trip he seemed more relaxed.

"Nine-five, gentlemen," he said. Frank Hairston had died at 9:05.

"It's cold as hell this morning," said the warden.

I left the prison immediately and found the fresh air, although bitterly cold, welcome after the smell of death within those walls.

CONDUCT PRAYER

At the State Capitol, a small group was conducting a prayer meeting. They were huddled around a five-gallon can in which a fire burned. Two elderly Negro women were seated on boxes near the fire. One of them was wiping tears from her eyes.

I told them that four of the Martinsville Seven had been executed. A young Negro who was presiding halted a moment, and opened his Bible. "Let us join in the Twenty-third Psalm." The two women arose from their boxes and all bowed their heads.

At the headquarters of the committee to save the Martinsville Seven, a meeting was already under way. Aubrey Grossman, Civil Rights Congress leader was talking when I entered. Everyone was weary and red-eyed from lack of sleep.

"We can still save the three," said Grossman. And the meeting proceeded to lay out plans for mobilizing fresh support in the fight.

are expected to attend, will confront bi-partisan legislative leaders with one of the biggest people's lobbies in recent years.

Republican strategists were trying to offset a surprise move by State Sen. William J. Bianchi, Manhattan (Rep-ALP), who filed a motion last Wednesday to discharge the Senate Finance Committee from holding up his resolution to disapprove the McGoldrick rent rise plan.

With rising tenant activity against the 15 percent rent increase, legislative leaders had hoped to bottle up Bianchi's proposal until Feb. 15—deadline for legislative action on the McGoldrick rent plan, but the newly-elected Manhattan senator, whose outspoken demands for rent control and anti-discrimination measures have already upset bipartisan steamroller conspiracies, outsmarted the leaders.

ACTING UNDER Senate rules which permit him to call up his motion at any time after Feb. 2 and thus force a vote by the Senate on his rent control resolution, Bianchi has put the Republicans on the spot. The GOP leaders are now scurrying around to line up a solid Democratic bloc against the Bianchi motion.

Democrats, particularly, were thrown off balance by Bianchi's motion to discharge. Having already expressed themselves against the McGoldrick plan, the minority will now be compelled to "put up or shut up" when the Bianchi roll-call is conducted.

But it is no secret that Democratic leaders Sen. Elmer F. Quinn and Assemblyman Irwin Steingut have an agreement with GOP spokesmen to go along with the McGoldrick plan after their own rent proposals have been defeated—by pre-arranged maneuvers.

A high Republican authority indicated that he expected the Bianchi motion to be swamped, conceding one vote (Bianchi's) in support. He is due for a surprise, however, if rank and file Democrats back up their privately expressed opinions on the Senate floor.

Thus far only one Democratic senator has had the gumption to commit himself against the McGoldrick rent increase proposals in open defiance of party leaders. He is Sen. Fred C. Moritt.

A Bianchi-Moritt combination against the Republican steamroller may cause a wide enough gap in the solid bipartisan phalanx to slip through as many as six or eight Democratic votes in favor of the resolution.

SUCH A possibility rests entirely on the extent of tenants and trade union pressure between now and Feb. 13.

If the Democrats bolt to Bianchi on his discharge move it will raise havoc with Republican plans. A strong possibility will then exist for revisions of the 15 percent rent increase-mass eviction bill.

There are growing indications that many Democrats are cracking under the double onus of responsibility for the McGoldrick plan and the Impellitteri 3 percent sales tax.

They are hopeful that their leaders will give them a chance to speak up early against the rent increases as a concession for being whipped into line behind the mayor's consumer tax demands.

The two-day people's lobby here on Feb. 13 and 14 can break through on both fronts: force Democrats to be counted on the McGoldrick plan and line them up against the sales tax.

The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE FREE-
DOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 30 E. 13th St.,
New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.
Cable Address: "Daiwork." New York, N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)			
DAILY WORKER	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
	\$3.75	\$6.75	\$12.00
DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00
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DAILY WORKER	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$15.00
DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
	\$4.50	\$8.50	\$16.00

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Peace!—Not More Corpses

"THANK GOD," said Warren Austin.

History will record this incredible comment with unbelievable horror.

The man was actually expressing gratitude for bigger piles of dead and mangled human beings.

He was rejoicing in the certainty that he will get more corpses. Korean corpses. Chinese corpses.

And, just as surely and tragically, the corpses of untold American boys finding their early graves in the soil of Asia.

THE VOTE FINALLY wrung out of the UN Assembly's Political Committee was a triumph of political blackmail.

Most of the nations voting for the Washington resolution branding People's China as an "aggressor" feared this resolution. They had only contempt for it as diplomacy.

Canada denounced it—but was afraid to defy the Big Dollar Boss.

Britain clearly sees its rottenness. And who is more an expert on imperialist rottenness than Britain itself? But the London delegate did not dare to break with the atom-bomb gang which it needs to hold the lid down on the rebellious dark-skinned slaves of Asia and Africa.

WARREN AUSTIN got the terrorized votes.

But he did not get the human race.

Arrayed against his terrible blueprint for more slaughter in Asia as the Syrian delegate pointed out, were more than one and a half billion human beings—more than half the total global population.

And does anyone believe that the "Ja" vote, twisted out of the remaining countries, really speak for the people of Britain, Canada, France, Latin America, the Philippines, Mexico, Australia, etc.

It does not speak for the majority of the American people, three out of four of whom told the Gallup Poll recently that they want the Government to get out of the Korean people's country.

WHAT WAS IT that the government was so frantically trying to kill when it strong-armed the passage of its more-war resolution? It was trying to murder the tremendous opportunity for a quick ending of the war in Korea which was looming up before the war-weary peoples of the world.

The Asia-Arab resolution, amended by the Soviet Union, and accepted by the Peking government, would have ended all the bloodshed in Korea within 24 hours!

The proposition was clear, simple, honest, and effective. It said: Convene a seven-power Asia conference which would immediately order a "Cease-fire" and begin negotiations on a Korean peace, China's admission to the UN, Taiwan and the withdrawal of all non-Korean armies from that blood-soaked land.

How could this conceivably hurt the American people or the national interest?

BUT THE WARREN AUSTIN resolution is not dictated by either the welfare of the nation and its people or its security.

It is dictated by the desperate desire of the Wall Street trusts to provide guaranteed markets for the terrific "over-production" which would face them in a peace economy. War contracts are such a guaranteed market.

It is dictated by the "white supremacy" master-race viewpoint which says that the Wall Street-London-Dutch-Belgian banks must be the undisputed masters of Asian and African cheap labor and cheap raw materials.

Above all, it is dictated by the frantic fear which Dollar Imperialism has of the prospect of a modernized, industrialized, poverty-free Asia and Africa self-governed by liberated colored peoples.

Under the Wall Street lash, the UN voted for more war against the colonial resolutions of Asia.

BUT THESE FREEDOM-SEEKING revolutions cannot be stopped.

Not even by new Hiroshimas, new Lidices on a vast scale organized by the mass killers with the A-bombs in their hands.

For the more Washington pushes for its mountain of Asian corpses, the more will the resistance of Asia, of West Europe, of India, the Middle East, and of the American people mount in energy and determination.

The fight for peace must go forward. Our troops should quit Korea where they should never have gone to begin with.

The country hates this Korean war. This opposition needs to be organized, united, and made unmistakably known to the government by the people.

The seating of People's China is a precondition for peace and the prevention of vaster wars!

The government would not sit down at the table with People's China—it would only brand it! The nation cannot meekly accept this policy which spells personal tragedy for millions of ordinary American families.

MILLIONS JOIN STRUGGLE

(Continued from Page 3)
men Park Hotel suite door in vain with bundles of telegrams, but the chief justice kept his door locked. **WHITE HOUSE DELUGED**

The White House was deluged with many more telegrams. They poured in by the thousands after the Vinson's rejection was announced and the men were executed.

The United Nations was also urged to step in and stop the legal lynching. A delegation to the UN, led by Paul Robeson, Howard Fast and Shirley Graham, reported that many UN delegates were angered by the mass executions.

Truman, Vinson and Battle were held responsible for the deaths of the four Martinsville youths, Howard L. Hairston, Booker T. Miller, Joe Henry Hampton and Frank Hairston, Jr., in the statements issued by the Civil Rights Congress, the Communist Party National Committee, the American Labor Party and other organizations.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, however, asked Truman to commute the death sentence for the remaining three men "in the interest of national security at a time when our country desperately needs the understanding and support of the non-white people throughout the world."

White said the execution of the four "graphically exposes the inequality of sentences imposed on Negro and white defendants."

WIRES FROM LONDON

From London, the International Youth Council, and 500 Birmingham University students, many trade unions and organizations representing colonial peoples in the British empire, wired Truman. Harry Pollitt, secretary of Britain's Communist Party, called on Truman to halt the "murders." London's newspapers carried long stories about the mass executions,

Thompson

(Continued from Page 3)
for this unity are the Worker and the Daily Worker. They are the only papers that have "consistently exposed this dreadful frame-up and have sought to rally the people against it."

"We must see to it that these papers become more effective in their struggle by reaching a far wider audience," he stated as he urged speed in completing the campaign for 18,000.

His views were echoed in many other quarters throughout the city. Campaigners of the paper in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn, for instance, expressed determination to hit their goal of 400 subscriptions over this weekend. They had 219 at the beginning of the week.

The Lower Bedford section of the community, with 103 subscriptions secured out of a goal of 175, challenged the other two, West Bedford and Upper Bedford, to go over the top with it. West Bedford had 73 out of 135, and Upper Bedford 41 out of 140.

PHONE CUT OFF

Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, said:

"The conscience of America and of the world is lashed by the execution."

"When I tried to reach him, Gov. Battle even had his phones deliberately disconnected last

the first time news of the Martinsville Seven has appeared outside the London Daily Worker.

APPEAL BY CP

The national committee of the Communist Party Friday called on all "freedom-loving people of the United States to unite in country-wide demonstration 'to save the lives of the three."

The Communist leaders denounced the idea, "spread by defeatist circles," that nothing more can be done. "It is still possible and necessary," they declared, "for the people of the United States to exercise and impose their will on the murderers of these innocent Negro victims of lynch-violence and terror."

The Communist statement, released to the press, was signed by William Z. Foster, national chairman, Gus Hall, national secretary, Henry Winston, organizational secretary and John Williamson, labor secretary.

Benjamin J. Davis and Pettis Perry, chairman and secretary of the National Negro Work Commission of the Communist Party, urged the broadest unity of labor and the Negro people to prevent other acts of terror, they declared.

The executions, they said, are a "real danger signal for the life and welfare of 15,000,000 Negro people in the U.S.A. This outrageous legal lynching must be laid at the door of the bi-partisan administration led by President Truman."

"Truman's refusal to intervene sealed the already strong bond between his administration and the Rankin-type, Talmadge-type Bourbon fire-eaters. It amounted to a declaration of 'open season on Negroes.' It announced the state's assumption of the role of the lynch-mob. The war-hysteria of the warmakers in this country laid the basis for this intensified wave of frame-ups and lynch terror."

VISIT UN

A delegation of notables called on the UN to "publicly condemn" the United States for "such violations of human rights." Led by Capt. Hugh Mulzac, Paul Robeson, Howard Fast and Rev. Richard Morford, the delegation talked with representatives of Soviet Byelorussia, India, Syria, Egypt and Indonesia, and with Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Great Britain and Dr. Julius Katz-Suchy of Poland.

William L. Patterson, CRC national executive secretary, declared, "Feb. 2, 1951, will be a day of mourning and of militant mobilization for the Negro people. The names of these martyred victims of Martinsville will never be forgotten. . . .

"This crime of government is deliberate and premeditated. It was conceived as part of the plan to bring fascism to our land. It was committed in the face of protest activities from vast numbers of European countries. It is clear that this mass murder will have the effect of revealing more graphically to Western Europe the nature of American 'democracy.'"

PHONE CUT OFF

Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, said:

"The conscience of America and of the world is lashed by the execution."

"When I tried to reach him, Gov. Battle even had his phones deliberately disconnected last

night, to shut off the storm of protest and appeals.

"In Washington, President Truman, Chief Justice Vinson and Attorney - General McGrath callously turned their backs as the clock ticked off the hour of execution. The Democratic and Republican Congressmen who only yesterday approved and welcomed the clemency order for Nazi war criminals, ignored the legalized murder of innocent Negroes."

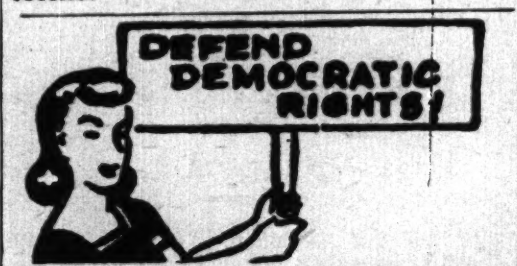
More than 700 residents of Brighton Beach, Brooklyn, opening Negro History Week at the Hi Ho Casino Thursday night, wired a demand to President Truman and Gov. Battle of Virginia for a stay of execution of the Martinsville Seven. Many of those attending sent their individual wires.

Paterson Drivers Reject 11-Cent Offer

NEWARK, N. J. — The strong Paterson local of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Rail and Motor Coach Employees, AFL, turned down the 11-cent hourly offer of Public Service by a vote of 645 to five. The strikers demand 21 cents.

Locals throughout New Jersey voted on the offer as the strike of 6,500 bus and trolley workers continued. Returns from the Newark local were not available at this writing.

The New Brunswick and Camden locals voted to accept the terms.



PEACE . . . OR WAR the great debate

A SYPOSIUM
at Town Hall, 115 W. 43 St.
Sun. Feb. 11th 7:45 P.M.
Moderator: PROF. JOHN J. DEBOER,
U. of Ill. Nat. Chairman ASP
Speakers: DR. MARK A. DAWBER,
Ex-Sec., Home Mission Council of
No. America
PROF. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER
Howard University; Author
REV. JOHN PAUL JONES
Union Church of Bay Ridge
DR. PHILIP MORRISON
Cornell University; Physicist
HON. HERBERT PELL
Former Congressman, ex-Minister
Portugal and Hungary
DR. RANDOLPH C. SAILER
on leave Yenching University,
China
Nat'l Council, Arts, Sciences, Professions
47 West 44 St., MU 7-2161
TICKETS: \$1.30 (tax inc.)
.35 (tax inc.) for members

MARXISM and LINGUISTICS

Stalin's new contributions to dialectical and historical materialism

will be the topic of our
SUNDAY FORUM
February 4, 8 p.m.

Speaker:
HARRY MARTEL
Chairman: JOS. NABEN
Refreshments
ADM. \$1.00

JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 Sixth Avenue, N.Y.C.

City Hall

(Continued from Page 3)
Workers, Painters and Decorators, United Furniture Workers and Motion Picture Operators.

UNION LEADERS
Among union leaders picketing were Ben Gold, president, and Irving Potash, vice-president of the fur union; Abraham Flaxer, UPW president; Joseph Selby, president of the American Communications Association; Ewart Cunier, UPW secretary-treasurer; Sol Tishler, president, Local 140; Alex Sirota, manager, Local 140, Furniture Workers, and Aaron Schneider, Distributive Workers.

Leaflets distributed in the City Hall area bore the pictures of the four executed Martinsville Negroes with the headline, "Murdered!"

Eisenhower Wants U. S. 'Foreign Legion'

WASHINGTON. — Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower, Friday endorsed the general idea of recruiting a "foreign legion" of professional soldiers to bear arms under the U. S. flag.

Eisenhower was questioned by the Senate Armed Service Committee about a proposal by Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R-Mass.) to recruit up to 250,000 "properly-screened" aliens to serve in an American version of the French Foreign Legion.

More U.S. Troops Arrive in Britain

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—American anti-aircraft units arrived here today for joint training maneuvers with British ground troops and the U. S. Army announced that F-84 Thunderjet fighter plans were on their way to Europe.

The total number of American Air Force, Navy and Army personnel in the United Kingdom is now 17,000 men.

Manhattan LYL Parley Tomorrow

The Manhattan Labor Youth League is holding a conference Saturday (Feb. 3) at 107 W. 100th St. on "Weapons for Peace."

Speakers will include Mel Williamson, LYL administrative secretary, and Henry Winston, Communist Party organizational secretary.

Dancing will follow at 8:30 p.m. with performances by Armenian, Israel and other groups.

what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan
SATURDAY A. M. . . . at 10:45 in our course Economic, Political and Social Issues in the World Today. "Marxism and the Negro Question" will be discussed by Dokey Wilkerson. Adm. \$1 Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., N. Y. C.
MANHATTAN LYL PEACE HOP—Dance with the people of many nations in the costume of: Jane—United States; Vanya—Soviet Union; Yu-HuanChina; Josette—France; Arun—Assam—India; coalminer, housewife, butcher, baker, candlestick maker. Music by many bands. Entertainment, refreshments. Contribution 50c. 107 W. 100th St. Saturday, Feb. 3, 8:30 p.m.
DANCE-A-ROUND, no more finals and regents to fear; so swing your honey from a chandelier—At the Folksay Jefferson and Liberty DAR. Folk and Square dancing with Fred, Alice, Lou and George. Sat. Feb. 3rd. Instruction fee 50c. 250 W. 26th St.
LOOK NO FURTHER, head for the Lower East Side tonight and join in the fun at American Labor Party, 6th South, a terrific program of continuous dancing, top entertainment, refreshments await you in our newly decorated club. Festivities start at 9 p.m. don't miss it. 93 Ave. B (cor 6th St.) Cont. \$1.
SATURDAY NIGHT FILM CLUB, scoops New York with "The Magic Horse," first feature length Soviet cartoon in magicolor. 111 West 88th St. Four showings. 8:30, 9:40, 10:50, 12 midnight. Admission to members \$1. Social all evening.
MEMBERS OF RICHMOND, Washington Vigil to Save the "Martinsville 7" will gather at Photo League Studio, 23 East 10th St. 8:30 p.m. All Friends of Civil Rights are invited. Donation 50c. Auspices of New York CRC.

Bronx
PLEASE DON'T COME to our "Cabaret Night!" Won't have enough room for you. No matter what you've heard about Club Unity LYL parties, at 1029 East 163rd St. Please don't come!

Manhattan
MARXISM AND LINGUISTICS. Stalin's new contributions to dialectical and historical materialism will be the topic of our Sunday Forum, Feb. 4 at 8 p.m. Speaker: Harry Martel; chairman Jos. Nabes. Refreshments, \$1 adm.
COME EARLY to Charlie Chaplin films at ALP 4th North. 82 Second Ave. 8:15 p.m. "Easy Street, The Cure, The Immigrant."

Bronx
LYL SQUARE DANCE with caller. Sunday, Feb. 4 8 p.m. Down at LYL clubroom on Barker Ave., between Allerton and Britton St. Refreshments, admission 35c.

Coming
GORKI, will be the author discussed by Francine Bradley, on "Writers for Tomorrow's World" at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Monday, Feb. 5, at 8:30 p.m. Admission \$1.00.
MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIFE, will be discussed by Mark Tarali, Monday Feb. 5 at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Adm. \$1.00. 8:30 p.m.
LINCOLN VETS DANCE—See ad. tickets available at Workers Bookshop, Jefferson Bookshop, Bookfair, Vets Office—23 W. 26th St. MU 3-5057.
SALUTE TO NEGRO HISTORY WEEK. Negro, Jewish, Chinese Song and Dance Brotherhood Festival at Peoples Drama Theatre, 812 Eldridge St. Sunday afternoon, Feb. 11, 3:00 p.m. Artists: Al Moss, Edith Segal, Charles Riley, Chao-li Chi, Mort Freeman, Frank Silvera, Master of Ceremonies. Tickets \$1.20 at Peoples Drama Theatre, OR 5-3938 and Bookstores. Tickets going fast, hurry.
CELEBRATE NEGRO HISTORY WEEK with the Fur Club, Labor Youth League. Saturday, Feb. 10, 257 Seventh Ave. Puppet show, guest singer, refreshments, dancing. Sub. 75c—9:00 p.m. until ?? All are welcome.

SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTIONS
METROPOLITAN MUSIC SCHOOL—Spring term beginning. Enroll now for folk, guitar, pre-school, dance, composition and theory classes. Individual instruction in all instruments and voice, supplemented by theory, chorus, orchestra and ensemble work. 18 W. 74th St. New York. TR 3-2761. Catalog available.

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FEB. 8, 1951
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SUNDAY

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GET HERE IN TIME!

DEADLINE FOR WHAT'S ON? For Negro History Week Edition Will be Monday, February 5th, at 6 p.m. sharp.

If you wish to place a What's On? For February 11th edition it must be in at the above specified time.

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REV. UPHAUS TO ADDRESS RALLY AGAINST NAZI ARMY

Rev. Willard Uphaus will address the Protest Germany Rearmament Rally next Thursday at the St. Nicholas Arena. A leader of the Second World Peace Congress at Warsaw, Dr. Uphaus toured Europe last fall. For years he has devoted himself to cementing relationships between labor and religious groups.

Other speakers will be Leo Krzycki, retired vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Rabbi Abraham Bick; Ben Gold, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers, and Albert Kahn, author of *High Treason*, which deals with the rearmament of Germany.

The St. Nicholas Arena rally is sponsored by the Labor Committee to Combat Rearmament, and is expected to spark a campaign to halt revival of the Nazi armies. The committee's offices are at 22 E. 17th St.



UPHAUS

CHINA PLEDGES UNCEASING ANTI-IMPERIALIST FIGHT

HONG KONG. — The Chinese people "will struggle to the bitter end together with China's friends to defeat American designs in Korea and the world," Peking Radio declared. The broadcast of an editorial in the Peking People's Daily denounced the U. S.-ordered United Nations labeling of China

as an aggressor as "shameless and preposterous."

The broadcast termed the Truman-Wall Street combination the "deadly enemy of world peace," and described the people of China as outraged over the "slandering resolution" adopted by the UN majority.

HISTORY OF FRAMEUP

(Continued from Page 3)

nouncing the appointment of defense attorneys. He picked C. P. Kearfoot, a partner of Broadus, W. L. Joyce, a former prosecutor; Frank P. Burton, a former state senator, Joseph H. Whitehead, another former prosecutor, and three young attorneys who represented some of Whittle's companions.

The trials were set for late April, and the seven "defense" attorneys were instructed to put up token arguments for removal of the trials to another part of Virginia. They came in with a handful of witnesses and affidavits. The three prosecutors came before Whittle with 114 affidavits from prominent citizens.

Judge Whittle turned down the plea for a change of venue. He said the 114 affidavits, established that "there is no mass feeling against these defendants." In the next breath, he declared, "It is extremely difficult to secure jurors who have not expressed an opinion in the matter."

On April 21 Joe Henry Hampton was brought to trial. Whitehead, his attorney, aided the prosecutors in quickly selecting a jury.

It consisted of small businessmen and factory foremen—men who took orders from Whittle, Broadus and their banks.

Then Mrs. Ruby Stroud Floyd was led to the stand. The 32-year-old woman, wife of the manager of the United Department Store in Martinsville, was the main witness against the men.

Prosecutor Cubine quickly asked her whether she could identify Hampton. Sure, she said, pointing to the tall Negro youth seated in the front row. The identification was made easy for him—Hampton was the only Negro in the courtroom.

He asked a few perfunctory questions. But the questions he didn't ask were the most important. These questions were:

Why did she change her story between the time of the alleged "attack" and the preliminary hearing a month later?

Why did she say at first that she was "attacked" by "13 or 14 men" and then later changed it to "12 or 13 times"?

Was it not a fact that she had been promised \$5?

Was it not a fact that she accepted the offer?

Was it not a fact that she had had dates in the past with one of the men?

Why had she insisted on leaving the hospital on the night of the alleged "attack" after speaking with her husband?

Who came to visit her that night at her home?

What instructions did those visitors give her?

What promises of financial support were made, and by whom?

What organizations and individuals gave her money, and how much?

What promises did she make in return for this money?

Questions like these were being asked all over town.

The answers to these questions would have exposed the frameup in this case. That's why they weren't asked. That's why they were carefully avoided.

The facts are that sizable contributions were made to Mrs. Floyd by the Elks, the Retail Merchants Association, the Lions Club and other organizations. These organizations were the collection

agencies established by the town's leading business and legal figures. In return, Mrs. Floyd promised to emote the lines written for her, and rehearsed with her by Broadus, Joyce and Cubine.

Other witnesses were brought to the stand by the prosecutors. Then the police came forward, bearing the "confessions" they had extorted from Hampton under the threat to turn him "loose in that mob."

Hampton repudiated the confession when he took the stand.

The jury went out to deliberate, and came back an hour later to decree death. The Martinsville Daily Bulletin screamed the news triumphantly.

The next morning, Frank Hairston, Jr., was led before Judge Whittle. Mrs. Ruby Floyd repeated her well-rehearsed story. Again, defense counsel, this time W. F. Carter, declined to ask the obvious questions. Carter, however, sought to question Mrs. Floyd's "identification" of Hairston. Whittle stopped him. "I don't see that that has anything to do with it. No point in it as I see it," he admonished Carter. Hairston, too, repudiated his "confession." The all-white jury, whose foreman was George W. Branham, a member of the Elks, shuffled into the courtroom after deliberating for a little more than an hour, and decreed death.

Three days later, on April 26, Booker T. Millner came to trial. Mrs. Floyd, who had broken down when she learned Millner was next to face the court, was able to take the stand after a day in bed with some sedatives. Millner's trial was no different; another all-white jury, the same story from Mrs. Floyd, utter repu-

diation of her story and the "confession" by Millner, and a death verdict from the jury.

Howard Lee Hairston followed the next day. His attorney, S. D. Martin, Jr., did not cross-examine Mrs. Floyd, who was weeping violently when she concluded her story. Nor did Martin put Hairston on the witness stand in his own defense. His aunt, Mrs. Irene Hodges, said he had a speech impediment which made it difficult for him to be understood, even by police taking a "confession." The jury, out for an hour and 20 minutes, ordered death.

Three days later, the last two James Luther Hairston, were tried together. Mrs. Floyd's story was repeated again for the all-white jury, but Clarence Kearfoot, law partner of prosecutor Broadus, went through the motions of cross-examining his partner's witness. He permitted Hairston to testify and repudiate Mrs. Floyd's story and the police "confession."

Taylor's attorney, former state senator Frank Burton, didn't allow him to testify. The jury returned death verdicts for the two after one hour and 32 minutes.

Judge Whittle lined up all seven a day later, and ordered them to die in the electric chair.

TO SOPHIE

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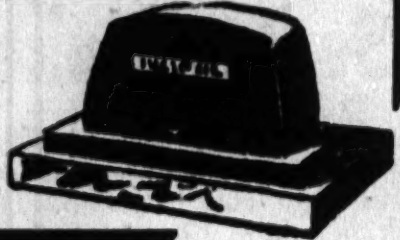
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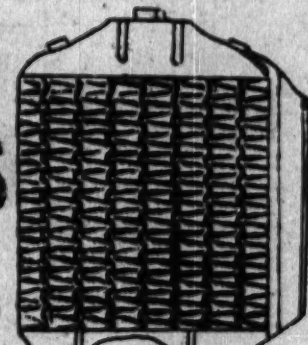
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on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

WAS IT BASKETBALL when Tulane scored 68 the other night and still lost to Kentucky by 36 points? This 104-68 stuff sounds more like the pro scores. Call me a basketball reactionary, but I would rather see the game where Indiana beat Minnesota 32-26. For that matter I liked the game when the same Kentucky beat St. Johns 43-37. So did the crowd, come to think of it.

When those scores run up to the hundred mark and the losers score about 70 the game is unbalanced. It's all offense and no defense. At least not hardly enough.

It's worse with the pros, where they artificially build up the scores with a longer game and tired players, who forget defense.

At some of these fantastic pro games where the score is 110-98, there seems little point in a sports writer telling what happened until a few minutes before the end. Otherwise the story would just be "This guy scored, the other guy scored, this guy scored again, the other guy scored again." Maybe they ought to start the pro games with only five minutes left to go, so the goals would mean something.

Now we don't expect every basketball fan to agree with us on this. The subject is controversial. Some people like 14-12 slugfests in baseball and cold weather in winter. I like 3-2 games and hot weather all the time. As they used to say before Truman started handing things over to McCarthy and Mundt, it's a free country.

THERE ARE REASONS for the mounting of scores. The big change came when they stopped lining up at center after each goal and allowed the scored-on team to grab the ball out of the basket and hightail it back the other way. The ten second rule, requiring the team with the ball to bring it past midcourt, in that time, ended the leisurely all court tactics and masterly freezing such as the St. Johns Wonder Five used to beat CCNY 17-9.

The changes were good at the time. The balance had gone way over on the side of defense. For some years after the rules changed scoring stayed within reason, though going up. Defense was still a strong factor.

Now we find the rules unchanged and the scores mounting. That's something to think about. And if you start thinking out loud you're liable to say that the momentum of the pell mell rush for points may have carried some of the coaches along to the point where they are no longer teaching defense. Just thinking out loud...

I remember when Rhode Island State came to the Garden with the logical conclusion of the trend, wild all-out attack and a tip of the hat to defense. The writers said "It ain't basketball." But this year I've seen a few games (not all, mind you) that looked like Rhode Island State basketball to me!

IT'S SAID there's never much point in bringing up a beef unless you're prepared to throw out a constructive suggestion. Alright, here's one. For what it's worth, several old time players and current coaches think it's good.

Anyhow, it's simple enough. When team A scores a basket, the referee would handle the ball and let say five seconds elapse before giving it to the scored on team.

This would accomplish several things. A player who drives through for a layup shot and winds up five feet behind the court would have a chance to scramble back to the defense instead of watching the other team grab the ball right out of the basket and scoot downcourt against a now undermanned defense. As it is he is now often penalized for having been fast and skillful enough to drive under. It becomes a vicious circle in which defense takes a beating.

Just those few second pause would take some of the rat race out of the game, put some wind back into the players, and automatically restore more emphasis on all round ability and ball handling. Speed will still pay off, but so will skill and defense. Less shots will be taken, which means less scrambling underneath for the rebounds of haphazard shots, and hence less tipping in by the big guys underneath.

43-37. Doesn't that sound nice? Alright, make it 53-47. Or do you buy the big numbers?

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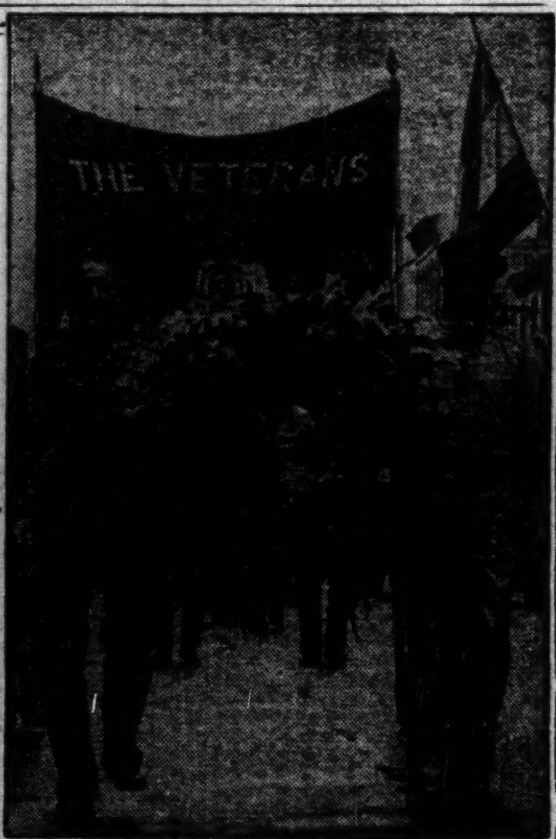
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TV Owners May Soon Have To Pay Extra to See Games

The nation's leading colleges have voted nix on live football telecasting of their games next fall, and talk is increasing of experiments to charge TV owners extra money to view collegiate sport events. Only the super-teams with impressive records held their

own at the box-office in television areas, according to a survey by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA).

Everybody loves a winner, it seems, but they had to be big winners or suffer at the gate. The survey showed that on the average even teams that won 74 percent of their games showed a sharp drop in attendance if they were in video range.

Apparently the only hope of lifting the blackout in the future rests with theatre television or one of those experimental "pay-as-you-see" plans now in the experiment stage.

The NCAA is vitally interested in both proposals.

Under the theater plan, live telecasts are piped into a movie house and the teams involved in the particular game collect a share of the tickets sold.

The "pay-as-you-see" proposition, which gives you the picture in your own living room by means of special attachments to the set, would be an even better bet but it still is a highly controversial subject. A lot of TV owners don't like the idea.

The Federal Communications Commission has authorized experiments with "phonevision" and "skiatron" plans for pay-as-you-see television without ruling whether it will be accepted eventually.

There's a little legal matter to be decided on the subject of charging for telecast material pulled out of the "free air."

"Phonevision" has been showing first run movies to a select group in Chicago. A scrambled picture is telecast by the station and another signal is piped through the subscriber's telephone to his television set, unscrambling the picture for the price of \$1.

"Skatron" also sends a scrambled picture which is brought into focus by the addition of a decoding card attached to the set. The decoding cards, sold to the subscriber, are changed periodically.

Almost All Card Stars Are Holdouts

It's just like batting practice with the St. Louis Cardinals—where everyone is supposed to take his cut.

Cardinal owner Fred M. Saigh is slashing and slicing in all directions and the contracts are bouncing back, unsigned.

Outraged howls so far have come from outfielder Enos Slaughter, second baseman Red Schoendienst and pitchers Harry Brecheen, Howie Pollet, George Munger and Ted Wilks.

Each has been asked to take a salary cut and each has said nothing doing.

Stan Musial, the club's "big man," also has failed to sign his 1951 contract but with him, of course, no cut is involved. It's how much raise.

Offensively, there can be scant doubt that Musial was the number one man in the National League last year. It has been that way now for several seasons.

In addition to being able to hit, Musial can read and when he sees players like Joe DiMaggio and Ted Williams drawing \$100,000 per annum, he is bound to get ideas.

MLKVY SETS RECORDS

Bill Mlkyv already has set four new Temple individual marks during the current basketball season. They are: Most points in game, 43; most field goals in a season, 420; most points in a season, 173; and most field goals in a game, 19.

off the backboard

Garden Program Resumes This Week—CCNY in Tourney Make or Brake Week

The Garden doubleheader program resumes action this week after the long break. LIU meets Seton Hall, and Manhattan tangles with NYU in an intra-city game with tourney

aspects. Before LIU plays Seton Hall, they finish their disastrous road trip Saturday night at St. Louis in a return game against the team they beat in the Garden earlier. Losers of three straight, the Brooklynites have tumbled from their high estate but are still dead cinches for the tourney bid they had sewn up. Remaining on the schedule: St. Louis, Seton Hall, Cincinnati and Valparaiso.

CCNY, on the comeback trail with Ed Warner fully recovered, meets Lawrence Tech in Detroit Saturday night, then goes to Boston Tuesday night to play strong Holy Cross in a game which may make or break City as a tourney entry. On Saturday, it's the road again, vs. Loyola of Chicago. Next Garden appearance for City

is Feb. 15th when they meet Canisius. Lafayette, Manhattan and NYU are also still on the Garden card.

Unbeaten Cornell resumes its Ivy schedule at Harvard Tuesday, moves to Dartmouth Wednesday and to Ithaca Saturday night to play Cornell. The Big Red, which walloped Fordham Thursday night, is laying for revenge against the Lions, who hung an astounding 40 point beating on them in the uptown gym.

NYU, which resumed against St. Francis with a victory, hopes to sweep through Manhattan and take Temple in Philly Saturday night to establish itself as an Invitation Tourney threat. St. Johns, aiming for both tournaments ala CCNY of last year, plays St. Francis Saturday, toys with Kings Point Tuesday, meets John Carroll at Cleveland Thursday and Canisius at Buffalo Saturday. The last named is the only serious threat.

Seton Hall, LIU's Thursday opponents, will give away to height to LIU. Soph Walt Dukes is the same size as Ray Felix, 6-11. They have won 13 out of 16, including a recent verdict over Syracuse. It will be no easy "welcome home" game for LIU, which will have some ground-regaining to do.

THE KNICKS, back in first place after beating Syracuse Thursday, tackle the Indianapolis Kentuckians Sunday at the Garden. Groza and company have taken them three out of four.

Will KO Ray—So Says Jake

Jake LaMotta says he expects to corner Ray Robinson in the ring at Chicago stadium Feb. 14th and knock him out. "I get set more and I hit harder," LaMotta emphasized.

Jake thinks little of Robinson's punching ability. "I don't know why people think I should be afraid of Robinson," he said. "I never got hurt in any of our fights. He was on the floor three times."

Jake tactfully avoided mentioning he lost four of his five fights with Robinson.

LaMotta figures speed is the key to the match. "Both Robinson and I have slowed up since our last fight in September, 1945,—more than five years ago," he said.

"My slow-up helped because I hit harder. His slow-up hurts him. You could tell it in his fight with Charley Fusari. He can't move on his feet like he used to. He can't run away from me like he used to."

And more about Robinson—"I hurt him plenty when I fought him before, and he knows it. I hurt him in the body. And remember, nobody ever had me down—nobody—not even in training."

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